nd unjustifiable an act as this would be?

we prove recreat to ourselves, and talse to the sacred memory of our fallen comrades that lay buried upon the many bloody fields throughout

the South upon which we have stood defian he south upon which we have soon tenang, of for the fee, and after victory had woven its im nortal wreath around "our flag" we, with sadients, consigned their bodies to "soldiers graves," and there made new resolves to prow

But let us go honorably, with the banners we

have so long upheld and defended floating proudly above us—never beneath the shadow of dishonor and disgrace. Our friends are waiting

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND .- There

demands by our Government upon that of

dent Johnson more energetically than ever;

and as it is understood that England peremp-

between the two countries which may soon

thing to be merely a cunning ruse of the bears

The National Intelligencer says-and the Na-

tional Intelligencer is rarely mistaken in the

statement of a fact of this kind-that mutual

reclamations have been made by the Govern-

ments of both countries for alleged damages,

that some of these have been made the subject

to try to keep up the price of gold.

The "Confederate" sympathiz

reason to suppose that it will be interrupted.

Those who thick President Johnson an im-

we greatly mistakehis character, be doomed to

FARRAGUT -According to Notes and Queries,

farra means to move on the water, and gu

murderer for confessing that a man is dead?

Jeff Davis is said to pass his time in prison

n catching flies. The stronger are ever making

The London Times says that "the U. S.

Constitution is imperfect." Oh well, we are

The Democrat think that Gen. Sherman

"an officer of deerved gallantry and patriot

Heado'rs 3d Division 17th Army Corps, Near Louisville, Ky., June 17, '65.

only when its own commanders sounded the

living histories.

"the rebound?"

longer an ironed one.

going to amend it.

good; so that Farragut means a fellow that

Very respectfully yours,

WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, street, between Third and Fourth.

Subscription Prices—in Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Weekly Journal \$2 50. extremists is that the seceding States, by the oney sent in registered letters only at our risk, NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

AGENTS.

Vaughan, Greeusburg E. S. Kauffman, Faus-Burton, Verseilles. E. S. Kauffman, Faus-H. Kartley, Mt. Vernon. Ville. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinsor, Columbia, noton, Maysilick, radford, Augusta. M. Chambere, George-laberry's Station. Jown. Ray, Jr., Tompkins-notice, Campbelle.

were null and void, and that they never The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt or money due us for subscription to our paper. were nor ever can be out of the Union He sets forth, also, the important principle that MONDAY JUNE 19 1865. PARTIES. PAST AND FUTURE -From the birth party organizations representing popular poarty in the loyal States, preparatory to the have been formed from time to time based partly on fundamental, enduring principles, and ticular period in which they arose, and, when governed by the shifting demands of the hour, those parties have changed both in purpose and organization. Thus have new issues arisen, litical leaders. Thus the agitation of the terri-North and South together. The masses of the loytorial slavery question in 1854 and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise brought the Republilion, will cordially sustain President Johnson, can party into existence, its chief purpose being territories of the Union. From the political through harmless minority, without influence turmoil following the abrogation of the line of 36 30 three distinct parties rapidly assumed orto shape the policy of the Government. ganization, each promulgating views peculiar to itself on the territorial slavery question which, alled, are a much abused class. Theirs is from 1854 to the inauguration of the late civil ertainly not a very high sphere of action, but war, was the great issue in party contests. The often it is a highly necessary and important Republican party held that Congress possessed one. The names detective and spy are generally regarded as odious, but the functions very in the territories, and upon this proposition they refer to are frequently indispensable to the Republicans made the Presidential race of 1856. The Democratic party, then national in spy is a brave man and a patriot, for he serves character, avowed the doctrine of non-interven his country at the most fearful risk of death tion by Congress either for or against slavery in upon the gallows. The rules of war have esthe territories, and, upon this principle, it tritablished that penalty, not because the offence umphed in the election of James Buchanan. is regarded as ignominious or base, but because During the Administration of Mr. Buchanan the all armies understand the importance of deterfierce and bloody contests in Kansas, over the ring, if possible, even the boldest of their foes memorable Lecompton Constitution, intensifrom practicing it. Major Andre was hung, but the anti-slavery sentiment of the free nobody dreams of him as infamous. Nathan States, and proportionably inflamed the pro-Hale was hung, yet few of our young revoluslavery sectionalism of the South. The extreme noble a name as his. Who is there that would hesitate to act the spy in person upon those

worked the territorial slavery question into three distinct shapes, each of which finally gave shame in a man's doing for his country or his the Republican party reasserted the same ground country's armies what he would unhesitatingly ed in 1856, and nominated Mr. Lincoln as a Pres-As to detectives, who are spies of a certain kind. idential candidate on that question. When the some are no doubt employed at times to do un-Democratic party assembled in National Conworthy and paltry work, and such are convention at Charleston in 1860, the differences temptible. But every man, fit to be called one. hich had been growing up among its leaders would play the detective, even the evesdropper, during four previous years were fully developed to protect himself and his family from burgon the territorial slavery question, resulting in the complete disorganization of the party itself; the Kansas-Lecompton controversy between James Buchapan and Stephen A. Douglas, spiracy existed for the burning of cities, the ning of reservoirs, the assassination of ention. Douglas and his friends stood the Heads of a Government, and the subversion up for the old doctrine of non-intervention by and destruction of a country, would men prove Congress as avowed by the party in 1856, while themselves unworthy of confidence and trust from anything of the sort. He knows also that by consenting to act as detectives for the defeat ishment of the conspirators? Certainly none but reliable men should ever be employed as thus raised in the Convention broke up the Democracy and led to the organization of an exthe occasion is one of great public moment. nomination of John C. Breckinridge in direct

stract question of territorial slavery. The

State. The extremists South and the ultras

North were heartily rejoiced at the occurrence

would eventuate in a final settlement of the

tion, and the other believing that it would nre-

possible, a Southern Confederacy. The South

carrying out the original design, the Breckin-

ridge Democracy quickly seized upon the event

as justifying a slave States' rebellion against the

gan, for the struggle itself, growing out of that

question, was destined to overthrow the institu-

loval States in support of the Government, re-

upon the absorbing question of disunion.

its various old phases, has failed of its miss

terrible but triumphant struggle, and resting

upon issues that were important before the way

That great struggle served to unite an over-

whelming majority of the loyal States, em-

bracing the most influential of all parties in

support of the Government, just as the rebel-

lion served to break down all party organiza-

Now that peace has returned and the cour

try is entering upon a new era of progress, new

parties formed upon new issues are bound to

arise. Those issues, for some time to come,

must spring from principles and policies appli-

cable in the re-establishment of loyal civil

With the indisputable fact before us that slavery

rovernment in the lately rebellions States

has been effectually overthrown, it would be

extreme folly to undertake the organization of

eral only, resulting in no public good except to

Indications have already been clearly given of

tion. Such an organization must be ephem-

tions in the insurrectionary States.

power and secure the offices to itself.

gardless of theultimate fate of slavery; while, on

INDICTED FOR TREASON.—It will be seen by antagonism with the Republican party under reference to our telegraphic head that, accord-Douglas and Bell respectively represented in Times, thirty-seven persons, including General that contest the more conservative men North R. E Lee, have been indicted for treason in the United States District Court at Norfolk, Vir-Thus by the insidious ruling of extreme men

of both sections the Presidential race of 1860 clusion in reference to this matter. The United States District Attorney con Breckinridge Democracy controlled the South

suppose liable to the charge, but it does not follow that his acts will be endorsed or that anything serious will grow out of the proce-

slavery question; the one believing that it would the Government will try General Lee or any other man on the charge of treason who sent an available pretext for establishing, if ern issue failed, and that effectually, by the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and, commanders, and which were subsequently rat where they reside. Observing these conditions.

Federal Government. The Southern Democratic leaders, foiled with the ballot, took up the sword to carry their point or destroy the Government itself. They precipitated the counplighted faith of the Government. Those who if they dared to do so. political foes the solemn responsibility of mainhave been permitted to take the oath of allegitaining the national authority, as has been triwhere and under all governments allegiance amphantly done through the great and bloody and protection are reciprocal. If one party comes under a solemn obligation to obey, the The question of slavery, as agitated prior to other comes under one no less solemn and bind-

We shall wait for further developments and information before entering into any discussion ion. The war for the Union served effectually to unite the true Union men of all parties in the regarded as not an open one, and we shall be greatly surprised if we find ourselves mistaken.

Yesterday we were thrown incidentally all party organizations at the South, uniting all to the company of several Federal soldiers who were privates. We asked, "Were you with Sherman in his great march from Atbeginning, the war has resulted not only in the lanta?" With faces radiant with pride they ansion of the rebellion, but also in the swered: "Yes, we were with him from the first complete destruction of slavery; and now the to the last, and are ready to follow him again, great source of controversy which gave a disand anywhere, if necessary." Those brave ctive character to parties before the war no men, who are heroes, all of them, but expressed longer exists. It is true that there were appar- the sentiment which prevails throughout the ently two antagonistic parties in the loyal States | veteran army of Gen, Sherman. No military while the war lasted, but they were divided man ever endeared himself more thoroughly to chiefly as to the best war policy, and, now that his soldiers than he. They have unquestioning the war itself is over, the main ground of dif- faith in his great genius as a leader and there is ference between them is removed, and there no sacrifice which they would not cheerfully enneed be no further conflict between them on dure with him. The devotion of his troops is, in a large degree, the secret of Gen. Sherman's wonderful success as the hero of the most nission, which was to prevent the further ex-

eventful campaign of the war. tension of slavery. The Democratic party, in HERALD-ISH-A Washington despatch says which was to keep the Republicans out of letter from Jeff Davis to his wife has been found, written after the Sherman-Johnston agreement, The country is now without any distinct party which declares that Sherman conceded more than the South ever asked either before or since organization recognized as such before the late

friends have repeatedly[affirmed since the war began that they would not return to the Union, even if they could write their own terms upon a blank sheet, the value of this Herald-ish allegation will be duly appreciated. Sensational orts should have at least an air of probability about them.

hany Evening Journal, that the rebel Secretary Benjamin has made his escape to Bermudanest of pirates, blockade-runners, and yellowfever conspirators. This intelligence will be received with much repret, by the President In recent conversation with a prominent political gentleman, Mr. Johnson remarked that there was no rebel whose hanging seemed to him so imperatively demanded by public justice as Ju-

trained cat to be domiciled in his office. He ought to get twenty, for we judge that he has adopted, it will perform an act which, while the organization of parties upon the new and enough rats about his concern to whip a dozen | elevating the Government itself, both at home important issues growing out of the war and the of the sharpest-clawed cats in the country.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

great work of restoration. The ultras and im-

are pressing their schemes of reconstruction

contest of 1868. The favorite theory of these

act of rebellion, forfeited their identity as equal

members of the Union; that they have, thereby,

ries, the domestic affairs of which should be

under the direct legislation of the Federal Con-

sult, they hold that Congress has power to de-

confer the elective franchise upon the negro

population of those States. These ideas are in

violent antagonism with the cardinal principles

of the Union, and wholly revolutionary in char-

acter. President Johnson, clearly comprehend-

ing the frame-work of the Government, has an-

nounced the true principles of reconstruction.

having embodied them in his late proclama-

tions authorizing the re establishment of civil

government in North Carolina and Mississippi.

He fully recognizes the political existence

of those States upon the broad principle

that their so-called ordinances of secession

ermine the qualifications of voters, and should

upon the present Administration for the pur- The inevitable tendency of the arguments on the slavery question used by the Powell faction in this State is to engender among the people the bitterest hostility to the Government, and We say this from no party consideration, but from in the face. By appeals to the lowest prejudices, by base misrepresentations of the acts and purposes of the Federal Administration, the leaders of this quarrelsome faction are preparing the people of this State for another bloody and ter-

The leading editorial in the Louisville Demo enough to confirm the idea, now entertained by Government authorities. The editor of that the most wicked conspiracy ever conceived against the peace and liberties of a great people, still hopes, it would seem, to witness the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, conscious as he is that the continued existence of his party the qualifications of legal voters in any State out a programme originating in the bitterness can be determined only by the respective States of party spirit, he is endeavoring now to so use themselves, Congress having no power whatever | the dead slavery question in Kentucky as to start over the subject. This principle, a fundamenthe late Southern rebellion on its legs again, tal one as it is, is in direct antagonism with the | taking advantage of the opportunity now preultra theories of Chase and Sumner, who are sented when the national armies are in the proendeavoring to build an anti-administration cess of disorganization.

The leading article in the Democrat of yester residential contest of 1868. Thus do we see day morning, inflamed with falsehood and bitshadowed the party organizations which are terness, represented to the people of Kentucky to contend for the mastery during the next four | that several days ago, at the instance of a neyears. Andrew Johnson has marked out the gro delegation, "six or eight" in number, Presplatform of a great national party the mission | ident Johnson determined to continue martial of which shall be to restore the Southern States | law over the State, and that, under the auspices to their former equality in the Union, and again of Federal authority, "the negroes in this State ent the ties that should always bind the have it in their power to enslave the white man, since martial law is but a system of slavery. al States and those of the States lately in rebel- Alluding to the Colored Delegation, and the influence which, through them, the negroes genwhile the ultra, revolutionary party of Chase and erally of Kentucky are said to have exerted upon the President, the Democrat says:

They have exercised a higher and more effectual power than the right of suffrage. Six or eight of them have defied and overruled the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the State Six or eight have exercised more power in affairs belonging entirely to the people of the State than our Governor, Legislature, and ju-diciary combined could. In the course of the same article, taking the

cure freedom from their masters, the Democrat These are the arguments, then, offered by General Palmer and his journalists and black allies in the pending election. The people are told that if they do not consent to measures repugnant to their interest, a system of outrageous oppression will be continued. It is using the lash to force measures and opinions. It is perfecting the arms and armies of the United States to the purpose of crushing multic senti-

States to the purpose of crushing public senti-ment. It has no justification in law or morals. The foregoing extracts, embracing the spirit of the whole article, do not contain one truthful sentence. They are wholly and utterly false. We are properly authorized to say that the colored delegation in question did not go to Washington to confer with President Johnson, and had no interview with him. They went there under the direction of Major-General Palmer to confer with Gen. Fisk, the President of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee, with a view to securing from him some assistance and advice in reference to the best means of securing a livelibood in their new condition of freedom. The conference had nothing whatever to do with the lary, from arson, from murder; and, if for him- continuance of martial law nor of any other law self and family, why not for a city or a nation? | in Kentucky. The editor of the Democrat knows If it should be known or believed that a con- that that colored delegation had no influence in one way nor another in shaping the policy of President Johnson with reference to the white people of Kentucky. He knows that .their mission pertained to matters wholly different the statement that "six or eight of them have defied and overruled the wishes of nine-tenth; of the people of this State" is utterly untrue. The editorial on the whole subject is a gross and, evi-dently, a wilful misrepresentation from beginpeople of this State preparatory to the armed rebellion which, at the instigation of the

Martial-law now exists in Kentucky for a ities in the nation, and it will be withdrawn only when President Johnson, who fully understands his business, shall deem it proper to withdraw it. It is not interfering now, nor will it interfere with any Union man in the subtless draw up an indictment for treason at State. The anxiety expressed on the subject his own option against persons whom he may by the editor of the Democrat is evidently based upon the fear that some of his co-laborers in the now incipient Powell rebellion will feel its power, and that it will enable the authorities of the Government to crush that rebellion in its

The people of Kentucky will not, we hope, suffer themselves to be led by the factious policomes within the terms agreed upon by Gen- ticians who, for the sake of a temporary party advantage, are now seeking to involve them in a scheme of revolution and blood. They already ified by the Government, so long as such per- know enough of war and rebellion. They will sons observe their parole and the laws in force | not, we trust, allow a set of broken-down politicians to use the shattered remains of slavery they were not to be "disturbed by the United | in the midst of them as political capital against the settled and irrevocable tendency of events themselves. These men hate the Government how this can be done without a violation of the at heart, and would tear down its flag to-day,

The political knaves who are prating about negro equality and "negroes ruling white men," may fear such equality in their individual cases, but nobody will be responsible for it but themselves. Slavery as a system of labor has been verthrown in Kentucky and everywhere else in the Union, and the people who are fully aware of this fact are not to be deluded on the subject by low appeals to prejudices which are now of the question, which, indeed, we have all along sought to be kept alive by selfish, partisan office-seekers.

> when the party led by Powell and Harney shall fully uprear its standard, it will, in accordance be put down as effectually as the late rebellion

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA-ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS .- According to our

Empire State of the South. A better selection could not have been made Mr. Johnson is one of the first members of the Georgia bar, a man of excellent judgment and of irreproachable character. He has always been an Old Line Whig, and, of course, opposed to nullification, secession, and all other crotchets and isms of a similar character. Like Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, he was compelled to bow before the pitiless storm that swept the South as with the besom of demons at the beginning of the war, but always cherished a love of the Union, which he will now

have an opportunity effectually to serve. Under his judicious supervision, Georgia will soon be in healthy working order again as a good old Union State. There never was much secession sympathy in Georgia, except among a few pretentious and blustering impracticables like Toombs, and nine-tenths of her best people. we verily believe, will sincerely rejoice that their State is once more in her proper position as a part of the Great Republic. Between Georgia and South Carolina, there was, before the war, very little cordiality or sympathetic feeling. That peculiar phase of South Carolinawhich manifested itself in a supercilious and arrogant assumption of superiority was always a subject of contempt and ridicule with Georgians, and they were seldom very slow in showing it. Under an enlightened policy all their long-cherished and deeply-rooted love of the Union will revive and with it the prosperity

of the grand old State. If the Government will release Alexander H. Stephens, and request him to go home and use his influence, in connection with Gov. Johnson, to restore law and order upon the basis already and abroad, will gratify and re-assure an over-

whelming majority not only of the people of

Georgia, but of every Southern State. We admit that Mr. Stephens did wrong in ielding to the hurricane of passion, however, iercely it raged, and allowing himself to be placed in the vice-presidential chair by the Montgomery usurpers. Well do we recollect the feelings of sadness and gloom with which we were oppressed as the news of his weakness, a clear perception of the result now staring us and, if you please, his wickedness, was flashed over the wires, hot with the fiery and frantic sions of the moment. But let no man judge him who was not himself in the midst of the blast as it came hissing and surging and devouring up as if from the nethermost depths of hell. It was terrible enough in the border States and he conservative States like Virginia, Kentucky, crat yesterday morning (and one of a series, all Tennessee, and North Carolina, but in the Gulf equally vicious) was sufficient to arouse the in- States, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, dignation of every Union man who read it, and Louisiana, Texas, its uncontrollable fury beggars all description. Passing over this, we canmany, that a secret plan is on foot to organize | not forget how persistently and eloquently Mr. Stephens defended the Union cause, how he opposed secession and war and revolution before paper, evidently chagrined at the downfall of the people and Legislature of his State, how he warned them of the consequences, and how he implored them, almost with tears in his eyes, to pause before taking the dreadful plunge; neither can we forget how constantly he sought at every favorable opportunity to make peace, and thus stop the horrible carnage after the war had begun. If the power to terminate the struggle had rested in his hands, it would not have lasted six months, nay, it never would

have had a beginning. Physically, Mr. Stephens is very feeble, but ntellectually he is the most brilliant man in the Southern States.

The fact of his having been left an orphan, the purity and integrity which have ever marked his private character-so different from the dinary herd of small politicians-with his simple, unostentatious manners, and his sympathies with the poor and friendless, have all combined to give him a strong hold upon the feelings of the Southern masses. Probably no other man living has to-day so much influence with them. The Administration will do well to avail itself of that influence. As a matter of policy, his release could hardly fail to have the happiest effects. His sympathetic, peculiar voice raised again in Georgia in favor of the Union and the Constitution would be electrical, magical. No step which the Administration could take, as it seems to us, would have a more salutary or a stronger influence in inspiring the people of the outh with confidence in the Government, in rallying them around it to sustain its measures and hold up its hands.

We had written thus far before noticing the fact ground that the negroes have been allowed to that Mr. Stephens has petitioned the President determine the policy by which they are to sefor pardon and release. He desires, according to the despatch, to become again a good and oyal citizen of the United States.

We have not a doubt that he will accept the free basis of restoration and throw the whole power of his great moral influence into the scale of re-adjustment in accordance therewith. We feel great confidence that the President will avail himself of that power as an agent in assisting him in the great work of pacification that is before him. We want again to hear the clarion voice of Alexander H. Stephens in the Gulf States in favor of harmony, of peace, and fraternal feelings, in favor of the Union, of the Sovernment, one and indivisible. It would be

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR COMPLAINTS .- We continue to be overwhelmed with communications from the soldiers, full of bitter complaints against the officers of the army, and the Government. The spirit of many of the effusions is decidedly rebellious. The Generals who so of discussion for two or three years by the often have gallantly led the men on to victory, agents of the respective Governments in a perfectly friendly spirit, and that there is no doubt nounced in the severest terms. It is evident | that the whole matter will be adjusted by muthat a majority of the communications were tual agreement upon principles of honor and hastily written, and that they do not reflect the fair dealing without the exhibition of any untrue sentiment of the soldier of calmer judg- pleasant or unfriendly feelings. ment. More than four years ago the Southern heart was fired by passion, and reason blinded unless for the gravest reasons, and we believe by prejudice, and the world was startled by an that this same feeling prevails over the water in open revolt against the Government. The con- reference to the United States. sequence was a long and bitter war, in which sacrificed, fair fields rendered desolate, hearts | countries involved in a desolating struggle, and agonized by bitter woe, and every household in | there are somehere who reciprocate the feeling. the once beautiful and sunny South turned into | but the masses, we think, desire peace, if it can a house of mourning. The people of the South | be honorably maintained. They have had yielded to the dictates of passion, and they despielded to the dictates of passion, and they defied and offered armed resistance to the laws of the land. The life of the Government was seriously threatened, and in the hour of danger the freemen of the North rushed to arms to defend the law and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. Bitterly has the war heen Powell faction, of which he is the organ, is to the land. The life of the Government was sepurpose deemed wise by the highest author- fend the law and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. Bitterly has the war been waged, and by the patriotism and gallant fighting of our soldiers, the rebellion has been crushed. We are no longer startled with the angry boom of cannon and the fearful rattle of musketry. The sky is aglow with light, and every breeze whispers joyfully of peace. We do not now read of battalions being mowed down by shot and shell, and the green grass and sweet flowers are already springing up to modestly veil from sight the fearful wrecks and ghastly traces of battle-fields. Shall our con-

quering soldiers, fresh from the fields of victory, grow discontented now, and madly, blindly sac rifice their fame? Will they turn a deaf ear to all reason, and, in a moment of passion, attempt to intimidate the Government by threats of violence? Will they act as blindly as did the people of the South four years ago, by refusing to obey the decrees of the Government? For more than four years they have been fighting to crush the rebellion in the Southern States, and now, in the hour of victory, shall they rebel themselves? It is the soldier's duty to obey orders, and he should not murmur, but leave it to the people to right his wrongs. During the past years of hardships and dangers the people have bravely sustaired the soldiers, and they will jealously guard their rights now. When the soldier abuses the Government he abuses the people who are his best friends, for the people make

the Government.

To us, the question which is now freely discussed in the camps surrounding our city is an embarrassing one. If we should fail to support the Government the people would denounce us, and we should expect the soldiers to do the same. If we should publish and indorse all of the letters sent to us by Sherman's veterans, unquestionably we would be encouraging revolt, and attacking the Government at a vital point And yet, because we decline to give publicity to the communications, many of the soldiers see fit to denounce us. Is despatches, the President has appointed James | this just? Is it right? We appeal to reason—to ohnson, Esq., Provisional Governor of the the calm, unbiased judgment of our gallant threaten our office with violence for refusing to comply with their demands, but we do not feel intiminated in the least by these threats. We know that no brave man would resort to such means to accomplish his ends, therefore are confident that those who make such threats are too cowardly to put them into execution. As we have frequently stated, we always are willing to do everything in our power to benefit the soldier, and, in proof of this, we have forwarded the communications received by us to a distinguished member of the Cabinet, who, we are certain, will promptly lay them before the President. By forwarding the communications to Washington they are brought under the which, up to this day, is without a blot which, up to this day, is without a blot with the prompt of the product of th to Washington they are brought under the eye of those who only are able to order the disbandment of the troops. Mr. Johnson has a kind heart, and the letters will plead more

That there has been reason for some dissatis

bandment of the troops. Mr. Johnson has a kind heart, and the letters will plead more effectually if laid before him in manuscript form than if blazoned to the world by the use of printer's ink and type. We again beseech our soldiers to be patient, and justice will promptly be done them. By all means let them do nothing to dim the brightness of their fame or to tarnish their names. We cannot close this article more appropriately than by inviting careful attention to the following letter, which should reflect the true sentiment of the army: A CAMP OF THE 20 BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION 17th A. C., June 17, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Will you permit me, a soldier, to occupy a brief space in your columns? Doubtless you are fully aware of the dissatisfaction and discontent, the ill feeling and malice that has swayed the minds of many of the men of this army for the

know all that your comma

and soldiers, that when discharged we may be to our homes and to our friends names of whi

portance to us, and which seemed to envelop our future interests and destiny in gloomy doubt. Many have formed hasty conclusions of what was the design of our officers and of the Government, and have openly declared that they would act accordingly. It he moment of argry passion, when our fighting blood was hot, we have formed conclusions and declared intentions that were hardly worthy of brave men and soldiers of so long service, who had, during the struggle to save the republic, sacrificed so much. This has been done without consulting our own reason and AN ABLE Speech .- On the first page of the fournal this morning may be found an elaborate extract from the speech delivered by Hon. George H. Yeaman a few days since at Henderon, Ky., in support of the Constitutional Amendment. It is the clearest and ablest presentation of the subject that we have yet seen and we hope that every reader of the Journal done without consulting our own reason and better judgment. Rashly and unjustly we have threatened to sacrifice our fair fame and honor will give it a careful perusal.

The Louisville Democrat, by the grossest isrepresentation of facts, persists in its effort to arouse the people of Kentucky, into armed nostility against the Government of the United States. This is in strict accordance with the programme now generally understood by the ecessionists, by which the Southern rebellion, with all its horrors, is to be revived as soon as the Federal armies shall be disbanded. The ame appeals to sectional prejudice, which, four years ago, precipitated the Southern States into civil war, are now daily made through the Democrat to the people of this State, and, obviously, with the same purpose that prompted the secession leaders in 1861.

The following extracts from the leading edicrial of the Democrat yesterday morning fairly exhibit the animus of that paper at

hearts, consigned their bodies to "soldiers' graves," and there made new resolves to prove true to our country—to maintain her integrity and honor "till the last armed foe expired." We have followed those resolves nobly and well; till we have beheld the foe, vanquished and beaten, pleading to our Government for mercy. We have beheld the rebellion crushed, the war ended, our flag waving gloriously over all the ramparts of the enemy, our Government acknowledged and respected throughout the borders of our land. Of course, this is all we expected we would be required to do when we the second time pledged our faith and allegiance to the Government to defend it against its enemies. But we must remember that the Government cannot disperse all its large army in a week or a month. It must take time and reduce the armies as events shall develop that it is practicable. Some have been mastered out whose time had nearly expired. This has been necessary to reduce the expenses of The absolute domination of the negro, in the affairs of this State, is now unequalled. Not even in South Carolina is the same arbitrary power, to the exclusion of the whites and interests of the whites, so prevalent. There, at least, the Government, while enforcing the freedom of the negro, does not, officially and unnecessarily, look to the subjugation of the whites. Other interests are considered, and we have reason to believe that some of her distinguished citizens, such as Aiken, have some influence with the Executive. Here, it is different. Here, General Palmer is absolute; and General Palmer is such a negrophilist as to make all the wishes and interests of the whites subordinate to the single idea of freeing the slaves. Even if a negro is arrested and confined in the workhouse for crime or vagrancy, General Palmer takes the authority to release him. The judgment and decision of Courts are contemptuously disregarded and annulled, and the act defended by such arguments as only makes the oppression more glaring. The petition of the Legislature, speaking the authoritative voice of the people of this State, is scorned and disregarded at the simple request of six negro preachers, headed by the commander of the department. tered out whose time had nearly expired. This has been necessary to reduce the expenses of the Government. The veterans have stood "the heat and burden of the day" during the struggle. They have teen tried and proved "true as the needle to the pole." The Government seems to wish our services for a while longer. Whether they can justly demand these, I will not stop now to discuss; let coming events develop this. But let us not, now that the war is over, and Peace is setting down all over the land, dishon-or the fair fame that we have won during four ly conduct, but let us maintain ourselves as good soldiers, and soon, we hope, our Government will say: "Return, ye veteran wanderers, home" Go to the homes you love so well, and have defended so nobly, with a fame worthy of an American soldier. Tried and invincible in war, true and de voted in peace, we left kind friends and pleasart homes we loved; and we want, now that the war is over, to return to them again and receive the welcome that is in store Further on in the same article the Editor

A still further evidence of the fact that A still further evidence of the fact that the radical party approve of the negro superiority in Kentucky is shown by their votes on the request that our white soldiers be substituted for blacks to enforce martial law. They went further than the negroes themselves. The latter only asked for the continuance of martial law; the former ask that martial law shall be enforced by colored soldiers in preference to white men. They voted so as members of the Legislature, or exhibited their preference equally clearly by dodging the vote, or by refusing to vote for the substitution of white soldiers for blacks. Their presses, with the Louisville Journal at the lead, have defended the act of the radicals in this, and justified ir.

It would be a compromise of principle, and have been a good many reports of a sensational character of late in reference to alleged England for indemnity for the destruction caused our shipping by the Alabama and other

craft of tha; kind. We have been told that It would be a compromise of principle, and this demand has lately been renewed by Presi- partly an acknowledgement that some foundation existed in fact for the statements made in the foregoing extracts, to enter into an argutorily rejects the demand, it is argued that there | ment to refute them. The Editor himself is a speck of war rising upon the horizon knows, and we take the responsibility of saying, that there is not one word of truth in the state grow into a portentous cloud. We suspect the | ments he has made.

THE FIRST VOICE FROM TEXAS .- They have heard the news down in Texas. They have seen sights and heard sounds, and don't belong, consequently, to the fossilized toad and but arty, as the following from the Galveston Bulletin, upon the new situation of affairs, sufficiently proves:

ficiently proves:

We always entertained the opinion that slavery, properly regulated by law, was essential to the prosperity of the Southern States, and best adapted to promote the welfare and happiness of the negro. Long experience has confirmed the fact that the negro slaves in the Southern States have greatly improved, and that it is a moral impossibility that the white and black races should live together in any conthat it is a moral impossibility that the white and black races should live together, in any con-siderable numbers, without the latter being in subordination to the former. We have hoped that the negroes, under the influence of our ad-vancing civilization, would, if their emancipa-tion should ultimately be forced upon the South, be prepared to return to, occupy, civilize. This country wants no war with England South, be prepared to return to, occupy, civil and redeem the land of their fathers, and we do not think it expedient or prudent to dispute any longer a decision so emphaticall interests of our country demands that e good citizen should come forward without

gones, and assist in good faith in the re-Those who thick President Johnson an impulsive, hot-headel man, who will rashly rush into difficulties upon slight cause, will, unless we greatly mistakehis character, be doomed to disappointment.

The secessionists of Texas do not propose appeals to the passions of the ignorant to initiate another revolt. They have learned something by experience.

Masonic Convention .- A convention of Mas-The names of things, as well as of pe sons, are both descriptive and historic, and if inst., A. M. Gentry, Esq., in the chair. An address was issued to the Masons of Texas, in we understood then perfectly they would be address was issued to the Masons of Texas, and out of the army, counseling moderatic law, and order; to protect private property; be true to our Government and just to country; to submit patiently to the establish authorities; to countenance no insubordination mutinous conduct; to preserve order every part of the State, and to let Chari Friendship and Brotherly Love be widely dused.—Texas Paper. Who but a denagegue or a fool would ca'l a man an abolitiovist for acknowledging the inquestionable fact that slavery is actually extinct? Why not as well denounce a person as a

These are noble, just, and loyal sentiments. and do infinite credit to the Masons of Texas. We expected no less of them.

the weaker feel their power. The Federal authorities caught Jeff, and Jeff turns and catche We trust that Masons throughout all the Southern States will imitate this action and exhibit this spirit of their brethren of Texas. But Great Britain aided the South in driving our They are bound to do this by their principles and being numerous and influential in the commerce from the ocean. Is she prepared for South, they can do much to promote peace and Jeff Davis may be, as his friends call him, harmony, to allay angry feelings, and smooth away the sharp asperities and angularities of an iron man," but we are glad that he is no

Always devoted to charity and brotherly love theirs is now a mission truly and peculiarly sublime and beautiful. The present is for them, as well as for all good men, an opportunity that has rarely been afforded in any age of the world in any land-the grand and glorious opportunity to labor to turn Enmity and Hatred into Friend-

ship and Love. We are much gratified to learn, as we do from the above, clipped from a Texas paper, that our old friend Col. Gentry is alive, and devoting himself, as usual, to promote the best interest

We do not know whether Judge John Belton O'Neale, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina is now living. If he is, he is the man of all others for Provisional Governor of that State. He was living when the war begun, and we have not heard of his death. It was always

NEAR LOUISYILLE, KY., June 17, '65. }
Soldiers of the Third Division:
During the last fair years you have displayed your valor and patriotism on scores of battlefields. Scores of times have you met the enemies of our Government in deadly conflict, and always proved victorious. You never suffered your lines to be broken. You never attacked a position held by the enemy which you failed to take. You were never driven from a position which you attempted to hold.

When the history of the bloody battles and arduous campaigns in which you have been engaged shall be truthfully written, it will be said a mystery to us how Judge O'Neale ever became Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of that peculiar State. He was never a politician, and was as unlike that tribe of animals in South Carolina as the Koo-i nor is to rotten stone. The whole galaxy of virtues entered into his composition as a man and a Judge, and he used to abor incessantly to promote virtue, truth, and temperance, and to diffuse intelligence and a spirit of obedience to law throughout the State. He wrote much for the country newspapers, always signing his name in full to his commu nications. Though never mentioning politics as such, he saw in 1860 what was coming, and the burden of his appeals was to dissuade from violence, blood, and anarchy, upon which he perceived but too clearly that the madmen of his State were intent. If living, we trust the President will hunt him up and make him Provisional Governor. He

ill never ask for it or any other office-prima facie evidence of his mertis. IMPORTANT CAPTURE.—The records of Shelby ounty and of the city of Memphis, have been captured at Lagrange, Ga., by the 4th lower cavalry, of General Winslow's command, and have been turned over to the Secretary of the

State of Tennessee, by Major A. R. Pearce, of the same regiment. COUNTERFEIT FIFTY CENT NOTES .- Counter feits on the new style of fifty-cent notes are said to be in circulation in Cincinnati. The counterfeit is coarsely executed, and easily det

not always be received as gospel. What they say one day they not unfrequently contradict the next. We suppose there is no remedy for this, but people will do well to bear it in mind. and not conclude at once that whatever the telegraph says is necessarily so. We must often 'wait for the wagon"-a slow coach, certainly,

but tolerably sure.

We had a report not long since that E Kirby Smith had gone to Mexico, and taken a large amount of money and 15,000 soldiers with him. These latter were swelled afterwards to 25,000, quite a respectable army in point of numbers, such as would have been considered ormidable in the days of the Revolution.

We guess the telegraph's 25,000, or a good many of them, will turn out men in buckram, Smith bimself may have gone into Mexico, but we doubt the report of his having taken an army with him. We infer this from his farewell address to his men dated at Houston, May 30th, in which he says that he intended "to struggle to the last" in Texas, but upon arriving at that place-before his surrender-he found the "Texas troops disbanded and hastening to their homes," without so much as asking his permission to go. We quote as follows:

his permission to go. We quote as follows:

They had forsaken their colors and their commanders, had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use.

Soldiers! I am left a commander without an army—a General without troops. You have made your choice. It was unwise and unpatrictic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed our organizations and thrown away all means or resistance.

Tour present duty is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace families. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to God in his mercy direct you aright, and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

It is scarcely reasonable to suppose therefore that 25,000 men went with him to Mexico to ioin either the Liberals or the Imperialists, A baker's dozen of desperadoes, who thought it unsafe to remain on this side of the Rio Grande, may have gone, but, manifestly, if Smith tells the truth, the thought uppermost in the minds of his men was to get home, even before his surrender. It was quite unnecessar for him, by his own showing, to waste paper and ink in exhorting them to "return to their families," since they were already without his leave "hastening" to them.

The Texans, like the rest of the Southern peo ple, were dragooned into the revolt, and were ong ago heartily sick of it, and most anxious to get out of it. As soon, therefore, as they perceiv ed that its backbone was broken and that there was no longer any danger of their being brought up and shot like dogs for it, they broke and made double-quick for their homes, glad of the opportunity of doing so. We don't believe they are anxious-with the exception before mentioned-of any amateur fighting merely for the pleasure of doing it. Though as brave as any people upon earth, their appetite for this kind of luxury has been tolerably well satisfied, we

A. J. Hamilton; and though he has not found it convenient during his Governorship to visit the State, his willingness to do so has never

The General, or Jack, as his friends usually call him, is a clever gentleman-though they do say that he is occasionally a little hard on red:eye-and formerly represented the Western District of Texas in Congress.

Texas is what may be called an immen-State, the largest in the Union, and about equal in size to the whole of England and France put together. Six States of the size of Kentucky might be carved out of it and then leave enough for five or six more like Rhode Island. Its thorough and speedy pacification is a work of great importance, especially if we are to have business to do with our friend Max., of which confessedly there is not much pros-

Its soil and climate are adapted to everything from potatoes and wheat to sugar-cane, oranges, and bananas. The same policy in restoring peace will of

course be pursued with regard to Texas as towards the other States, and, we cannot doubt, with like results. The free basis of labor will naturally be received with many wry faces, but we think the people will generally accept it as the natural result of the war, and as some thing against which it is nonsensical to strug-

gle-as a question no longer open to debate. We wonder whether Wigfall will take service ander Maximilian? By the way, we were much description of Wigfall's personal appearance The readers of the foreign periodical in which it appeared must have perused it with gaping mouths and protruding eyes, and feelings akin to what would have been awakened by an account of the gorilla or men with tails and horns. If he ever saw it he must have been convulsed with laughter. Instead of being a sort of monster in personal appearance, Mr. Wigfall has a thoroughly English face mooth and handsome. He is rather over than under the ordinary size and would, anywhere in well-bred society, be taken as a genial and companionable gentleman. In politics, he is the radical of radicals, and would make a capital oke fellow with Wendell Phillips. He has no particular belief in anything except State Rights. He got up on one occasion in the Richmond palmiest days, and declared that nobody "owed any allegiance to the Confederate States." He meant that every man owed allegiance to his State, and to nobody and nothing else. Wigfall, we think, will emigrate. Travel will

IMPORTANT TO REFUGEES -Great numbers of efugees, says the Chattanooga Gazette, are passing through that city on the road to their homes in Central and Lower Georgia. Arriving at Cartersville, ninety-one miles from Chattanooga, and the present terminus of the road, they are still nearly fifty miles from Atlanta, and no means of getting there. Very few of them have any provisions with them, and, as there is nothing to be obtained at that point, they are either compelled to starve or call upon the Government for rations. The rush and crowd of returning refugees has become so roublesome that a United States officer at Cartersville sent forward the following tele-

Please notify refugees who are unable to hire private conveyances that there are no facilities at this place for carrying them through to Atlanta, and will not be for two weeks; neither

can they obtain shelter or anything but Government rations at this place. They will save nemselves much suffering by remaining where hey are until the railroad is completed. W. G. COLBURN, Capt. and A. Q. M. The Southern Confederacy, so called, ught to be able to get her potato-crop easily

rvested. Almost everybody seems disposed to

give her a dig. The rebels complain that General Sherman in his grand march crossed and desolated their grain fields. No doubt his march was decid-

20, and keep him in the service until after his majority. Here are three years of labor gone, and at \$200 per year it is \$600 worth of property gene from the father, for he had a property in the labor of his son if he chose to enforce it. But no compensation to the father, no demand of any, and no complaint. What is the difference, except that one affects two free white men, father and son, and the other affects two men, a white master and a black slave. I confess it makes a man's blood boil to indignation to see this canstant, impudent, unblushing, and unteeling attempt to exalt the institution of human servitude above every other property, and above Andy Johnson seems to be a stern func onary-a good deal of grit mixed with his

TEXAS AFFAIRS -Telegraphic reports must EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON.

GEO H. YEAMAN, AT HENDERSON, IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. If the following legal argument does not disose of some of the objections which have been rged against the Constitutional Amendment. t is because those who make the objections do not want to be satisfied:

many of the dearest interests of the white mag. We have had a pro slavery rebellion. There was better cause for an anti-slavery one.

Take another example of how a change in the fundamental law may affect a vested interest, and be deemed legitimate, nobody thinking of demanding pay. A man has an interest in any office he holds—at least in its fees and emoluments. True that, owing to a rule of public policy, he is not allowed to sell or transfer the office itself, but the courts will protect him in the enjoyments of the office and its emoluments by injunction, by mandamus, and by damages against an intruder. Under the old Constitution of Kentucky, many of the best offices in the State were held for life. But the people made the new Constitution; they altered their fundamental law; they altered the tenure by which such offices were held; they made them elective, instead of by appointment, and for a short term of years, instead of for life, and ordained that on a certain day elections should be held for all those offices. On that day those who once thought they held for life were and and It has been objected that there is no power to nake this amendment, or in other words that it is an unconstitutional constitutional amend-nent. Some who do not go quite so far as to hebt. Some who do not go quite so lar as to leny the whole power, satisfy themselves with ontending that it is contrary to the spirit. "the oundation idea" of the constitution, by interering with a matter that ought to be left exclusively with the States. This is a fruit, one of the remnants of that false and peruicious theory of "the ultimate and absolute sovereignty of the states." The constitution by own terms no. clusively with the States. This is a fruit, one of the remnants of that false and pernicious theory of "the ultimate and absolute sovereignty of the States." The constitution, by own terms, provides the mode for its own amendment. It not only declares that it is the supreme law of the land, but provides the how that law may be changed legitimately without revolution, and that an amendment, so adopted, shall be of binding obligation as a part of the instrument. Two-thirds of each House of Congress may propose and three-fourths of the States ratify, and the work is done. What may be done under this amending power? The answer is simple. Anything which might have been done as an original compact of government may now be done by amendment, and any amendment regularly made in accordance with the forms and requirements of the instrument is legally binding upon every State and every citizen as a constitution of government. Those who would escape or resist this conclusion are remitted to revolution. It was a part of the original contract that its terms and provisions, its meaning, might be changed. The original States adopted and the new States came in with that understanding. All amendatory or repealing laws change the previously existing laws, else there would be no wise for the amendments and repeals. Just as Congress or the Legislature has the right to repeal any former act, so have the people of the United States are accounted that and unchangeable constitutions, is wholly abandoned as a theory of government. Change is written upon all things human; governments must be adapted to the wants of the people, to existing facts and interests, and the theory of immutability would entail upon us endless wars and revolutions, which the mode of organized chance provided for in our Constitution was intended to prevent.

It is urged that this amendment interferes with "State rights." There never was a term as much used, as little understood, and as much pervented as this one of State rights. If by a State right is meant any ri lunaev. A white man may be compelled to give his labor and his life to the Government, and a white man may be turned out of a valuable office, but the servitude of the black man is too sacred a thing to be touched by the Government. No matter that outside of Kentucky nine-tenths of the owners were rebels, and went to war against the Government for slavery, and used slavery as an incitement to rebellion and war, and conscripted and hounded laboring non-slave-holding white men into the ranks of battle and slaughter to achieve their hellish designs; no matter that every breeze from the Scuth comes loaded with the mourning of the widows and orphans of these poor men who were offered up a bloody sacrifice on the altar of slavery; no matter for all this, we must not touch that altar, nor those who worship there, lest we may offend its presiding demon. Yes, we are told we must not; but I say I will. And the people will

Kentucky is in no condition to complain upon his subject of compensation. Her Legislature, by resolution, rejected, in advance of Congressional action, Mr. Lincoln's wise and humane proposition to the border States for compensated emancipation; and last winter, when the Constitutional Amendment was before the Legislature in three forms or propositions, one for unconditional rejection, and one for adoption on conditional rejection, and none for adoption compensation before them, come before the peeple and are loudest in their complaints about compensation.

Much objection has been made to the second

the Constitution, then the amending power as a part of that Constitution, may be exercised by thre-efourths of the States, and, when exercised

thre-efourths of the States, and, when exercised regularly, can be no wrong to any State. It is claimed that slavery is a domestic local institution, which each State has a right to regulate in its own way, not subject to the interference of the General Government.

I admit the statement so far as it affects the legislative and executive powers of the Government, but there is no such limitation to the power to amend the fudamental law of the land. The limits to that are the limits to the power of a free people over their own institutions. of a free people over their own institutions. Moreover, when Mr. Madison offered the clause embracing the amending power, Mr. Sherman, another member of the Convention, feared that it might be made the instrument of overriding State interests and institutions, mentioning

another member of the Convention. Reared that the first properties of the States, and to make citistates, and to make citistates and states and states and to make citistates and states and states and to make citistates and states a

spirit, and approved judicial construction all go to make up the one Constitution. That Constitution by its own terms is susceptible of "mendment, and the amendments, when adopted in the way pointed out, are binding and must be obeyed.

therefore unjust and even illegal, since the Constitution requires that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation—indeed, that the amendment is a violation of the Constitution as it now exists. It is a sufficient answer to this that every law which changes, conflicts with, or amends the existing law is in the same sense a violation of law and of some vested right, and that this is not the sense in which judges lawyers, and sensible people use the word violation.

I would be glad to see all loyal men compensated for their value at the time the State adopts the amendment, or at he time the State adopts the amendment, or at the time the State adopts the amendment, or at the time the amendment is adopted by three-fourths of the States. A proper measure for that purpose would receive my support. The Government will certainly be inclined to favor loyal men who really lose anything by its measures. We cannot create or increase that disposition by a constant and factious opposition to the Government and all its measures. These are my own views. But I am vindicating the legality and constitutionality of this measure, looking islature to do more than take such action courts, fathers, guardians, orphans, an gent minors as to prevent binding, inde and apprenticeship? Could it go furth make voters of these minors before the and constitutionality of this measure, looking at it merely as a legal question, and meeting the objections that are urged against it upon the supposition that no compensation will be made.

What is a taking of private property for public use? It is taking it and appropriating it to the use of the public by some act of the Government or administration, through the ordinary agencies for that purpose. When so takes slaves? Free them and turn them loose here among us? This is in itself an interesting and ernment or administration, through the ordinary agencies for that purpose. When so taken for such use it must be paid for. Is this a limitation upon the power of amending the fundamental law of the land? Clearly, not. It is always competent in constitutions of government to declare what shall be property and what may not, and this amendment only proposes to prohibit the relation of master and slave by declaring that relation shall no longer exist. If that could have been done in the original instrument, before the amendment was adopted, declaring private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, it can as clearly be done now by another amendment, for whatever could have been done by original compact may now be done in red the regular exercise of the power of amendment, and it is no answer to say that such an amendment is inconsistent with an existing article. That is a child's argument. So that if this be a taking of private property for further than the compensation does not attach, because it is red done by an ordinance of equal authority with

public use, yet the legal or constitutional duty of compensation does not attach, because it is done by an ordinance of equal authority with of compensation does not attach, because it is done by an ordinance of equal authority with that requiring compensation in such cases, by a provision of fundamental law, and is to the extent of this subject matter a repeal or alteration of the other ordinance by making slavery an exception to its operation. If this be thought mere legal and technical reasoning, and not satisfying the demands of justice, I will answer the objector by asking him what would he now give for slaves by the head or dozen? And as he would give nothing, but on the contrary would give for slaves by the head or dozen? And as he would give nothing, but on the contrary would in many cases give something to be rid of what he has, I think I have the right in argument, and the people have the right in practice, to set off against this merely nominal pecuniary loss, this abstract violation of legal right, the very great public advantage to be derived from the amendment in the way of permanently pacificating the whole country, and of enabling us at once to introduce another, and, I may say, a better system of labor. But I affirm that it is not, in the sense of the Constitution, a taking of private property for public use. What use does the Government make of the clause does not say that relations shall not be changed or titles affected by act of Government uses property or takes it for public use the backst received as well as a state of the clause the backst received as well as a state of the changed or titles affected by act of Government uses property or takes it for public use the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the public way the backst received as well as a state of the world way the public way to be a state of the world way the world way to be a state of the world way the world way the world way to be a state of the world way the world way to be a state of the world way the world way to be a state of the world way to be we

per pie and are loudest in their compensation.

Much objection has been made to the second section of the amendment. Some pretending to think that it confers on Congress power to regulate and define the political status of the negro in the several States, and to make citizens, voters, and office-holders of them, regardless of State laws and constitutions. Either they do not believe what they say, or they have never read the amendment. The first clause simply prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, in the United States and all places subject to their

The Times says: Invitations are out for a meeting at Maison D'Or, to take measures looking to the release of John Mitchell, late editor of the Daily News.

A Richmond report of Saturday says that at the time of the great conflagration on the 22d of April, three of the warehouses in that city were filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government. One warehouse was destroyed by fire, but the other two. by fire, but the other two, containing 1.100 hogsheads, escaped. Monslear French consul, has been shipping this to France during the present week, steamers and one schooner laden with have self-end.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DEMORALIZING THE NEGROES AND LABOR OF KENTUCKY.-Every intelligent man in Kentucky knows full well that the efforts of the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment. so far as ultimate results are concerned, are in consequential, and must be utterly impotent tter what may be the political complexion of the August election, the adoption of that amendment by three-fourths of the States of the Union is just as certain as any future event, of a political character, can be. If every man in Kentucky should vote against it, it could no more defeat or put off that measure than a child could drown the roar of Niagara by his infantile scream. The fiat has gone forth, and it is irreversible by any human power. This, we repeat every reading, thinking man in Kentucky and out of it of course knows, and none better than the leading opponents of that amendment in

Looking only to the final result, we might pass over all their sayings and doings with the mile and silence of contempt as unworthy of a serious thought or a moment's notice. But the question has other phases, and it is nite other reasons than the ultimate success of the amendment that we feel imperiously called upon by the sternest sense of duty to make the subject—much against our taste and dawns in American politics. Old party organ inclination-a prominent topic of discussion in

We should extremely dislike to see Kentucky subjected to the mortification and humiliation tagonistic to the settled and irrevocable policy of the general Government and of all the other States in the Union, merely to gratify a miserable and paltry party spirit and enable a few persons to obtain office, and then of backing ssion go abroad that Kentucky is beauth her other States and behind the age, with her follows:

* * * A new epoch in the American era has been reached; and he who cannot now reached the c pression go abroad that Kentucky is behind all back teward the sun, and her eye fixed intently where the sun, and her eye fixed intentity upon the receding darkness, clinging desperately, yet fruitlessly and impotently to the antique prejudices of the past, and childishly supposing that the convulsions of the war have left slavery exactly where they found it. In that case, she would be the butt of all the other that case, she would be the butt of all the other that case, she would be the butt of all the rest of

christendom besides. That her material interests would suffer severely by such a course, not to speak of the lamaging effects of it upon her reputation for common sense and intelligence, no argument is necessary to prove. It must strike every mind almost intuitively. Such a conviction lies upon the very surface of the whole question, and cannot be avoided except by wilfully closing the understanding against the light which seeks to flash itself into But overlooking all these considerations, mportant as they may be, we ask the attention of our readers to the immediate, practical mis chief which the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are everywhere producing in the State of Kentucky, and producing use. essly and without any prospect or hope or possibility of any compensating good in return.

They are everywhere demoralizing the negroes and consequently the labor of this State. They are producing among the negroes the most disastrous effects. We charge it directly upon them. We ask the people of Kentucky to open their eyes and look at the subject exactly it is. These negro agitators, for the purpose o gaining an ephemeral party triumph and office, are alarming the negroes and causing a stampede among them. The latter are forsaking their homes and fleeing they know not whither in quest of salety. They are running to the towns, enlisting in the army, or crossing over the river into Indiana and Ohio, impelled by the fear that unless they get away soon they will have no chance of becoming free. The opponents of the Constitutional Amendment assume, in order to give any point or an air of stency to their course, in order to relieve it from absolute meaninglessness and stark idiocy, that, in some way or other, which they are careful explain, slavery in Kentucky may yet be saved. If there is anything in their arguments, diatribes, sound, and tury, that is the upshot of them: for if it cannot be saved, why atsibility? They know-as we have already assume that this is not so, and that by vigoramong the people, and their success at the polls to the so-called "conservatism" of slaveholdtheir party acts are without meaning. We challenge them to give any reason for their the possibility of yet preserving slavery. They will not dare to confess in the light of open day that their purpose in all this agitation over the dead carcass of slavery is only to get into office. Nor will they dare to confess to be plunged into a war with England about the depredations of the Alabama, or with France about Mexico, and that through such means the secessionists may have another chance to try tain any such latent ideas, they are not bold to give us any reason for the course they are ability to maintain and perpetuate slavery in Kentucky, despite what has taken place. Now, and alarmed. Very few of them in the interior can read, and they understand very little about through the action of three-fourths of the States of the Union, and consequently of the certainty of their ultimate freedom. They d in a general way during the war that they are to become free; but hanging around the out-kirts of public meetings. listen ing to a word dropped here and there in conversation, they learn that an effort is making to deprive them of the long-expected boon, to

they take the alarm; one tells it to another; the report increases in terror as it flies, with a thousand imaginary evils, and the result as that they take the shortest course to a place ngers. Farms are thus left without hands and the industry of the State thereby suffers grievously from the mischievous work of a set of slavery agitators for the sole purpose of getting into office at the expense of its moral and national prosperity. They will let the grain rot in the fields of Kentucky if, through this negro appeals to passion and prejudice and bitter decan obtain office by it. As an illustration of the the wake of these slavery agitators, the oppoharangue by a candidate for the Legislature in the ground that in some way or other slavery may be saved, a hundred and forty negroes left their homes. It was the natural effect of his assumption. This is by no means a solitary case. Like causes follow like effects. The whole labor of Kentucky has become vitiated, and rendered almost worthless by the work of these tical price we are paying now-not to speak of which they themselves, as we have shown above have caused and are now causing. The sublimity of impudence cannot well go beyond can be preserved, n twithstanding what has victim crushed to death if he don't.

taken place during the war, will they please tell us how it is to be done? They very carefully avoid this question in all their speeches and writings. Not one of their champions, so far as we have observed, has touched it. They keep at a very remote distance from it, and maintain a protound silence in regard to it. Nor will they say outright and in plain words that they expect slavery can be maintained. They talk and it, cover it up with a multitude of words utter "an infinite deal of nothing" about "abo n," and all that sort of incoherent stuff, but they are as shy of coming to the point of the

ugly question as a young darkey is of a ghost in the darkness by the roadside They expect to bamboozle the people of Kenucky by assuming through the general tendency served, without saying so in so many wordswhich they have not the courage to do-and fraudulent issue. They count largely upon the gnorance of the masses, and hope by playing upon and pandering to their passions-precise y as the secessionists did to bring about revolution, anarchy, and blood-to get into office. We strongly incline to the opinion that they underrate the intelligence of the people of Kentucky, and will be somewhat disappointed as to the results of their philanthropic and very disinteres ed labors.

A NEW ERA .- With the close of our civil war and the restoration of the Union, a new era izations and the main issues on which they were divided have passed away, and now, irrespective of former political ties. men are ranging themselves together to meet the questions which of deliberately assuming a position directly an- have grown out of the war, upon the wise adestment of which the future prosperity of the nation depends. In view of the result of the recent struggle for the Union, Hon. Clement L. Vallandichem in a letter addressed a few days since to a Young Men's Democratic Association squarely out of it, which she would necessarily be compened to do either peacefully or othewise. We should be sorry to have the improvement of the ground that, slavery having been overthrown by the war, there should be no political

In the foregoing Mr. Vallandigham has announced in accurate and forcible terms the new period which has been reached in our political history, and, dropping the dead questions of the past, he turns his face to the future, with its issues of deep and vital importance to the nation. No philosophical thinker expected that our late civil war, gigantic and terrible as it was, could fail to produce great changes in popular ideas-changes which would necessitate new political combinations based upon issues widely different from those which had agitated the country before. There are men, however, who, wedded to prejudices that have grown with their growth and ripened with their years, are now devoting themselves to "funeral medi tations over the history of the dead past" and airy speculations upon an impossible future. They do not realize how a mighty revolution, which has bathed our land in blood and convulsed our social fabric from top to foundation. should open a "new epoch in the American era," and, hence, they cannot adapt themselves to the stirring scenes which are before us. There is one grand object now commanding the attention and energies of the American statesman, to the achieving of which men of all

parties heretofore existing should earnestly de-

vote themselves. The shock of war is over, and,

m a four year's convulsion, our nationality is to be adjusted upon the new order of affairs resulting from the war itself. A long and bitagitation of questions predicated upon ne gro slavery precipitated the country into civil war, and one of the consequences of the struggle is the downfall of the institution. To us this result appeared inevitable from the beginning of the conflict, although we have continually labored to make its occurrence grad. nal, and thereby prevent any immediate sever doubted from the hour when the national flag was assaulted upon the walls of Sumpter, throughout the Union, for we knew, what is now so obvious, that the loyal border slave bound to penetrate the system in Kentucky and Maryland and Missouri, producing a comnon result. To this conclusion the secession

thirty years the constant source of sectional bitterness and controversy, and producing at | guided by them in regard to voting. This must last the most terrible revolution on record, it | continue to be the case until the negroes behas been fully and forever determined by the come educated and independent enough to sword, and they who first drew the sword are re- think for themselves. sponsible for the result. In other days the "rights and wrongs of slavery" were the chief subject of party conflict, and it determined every Presidential contest. In future, however, there will be no such issue at stake, and political organizations cannot be formed with reference to it. If great losses are felt by the Southern people from the overthrow of slavery, they must be borne as one of the natural results of the late rebellion, and, grateful that the Government itself has been saved, they should bury the prejuenter with brave hearts into the new era of

progress which has dawned upon the nation. Why should politicians quarrel now about slavery? Why should they seek, by inflammatory appeals to the hatreds of other days, to nge the people from the government under which they live? Here and there, by such a course, they may win a local party triumph, but the advantage can be temporary only. The spirit of the age, and the great events that have so lately occurred, proclaim universal freedom, and the judgment is irrevocable. Funeral meditations over the history of the dead past cannot revive slavery; they are at best but airy speculations upon an impossible future. There are British Government not having fully rescinded questions enough of a practical character to en- the twenty-four hours rule, customary courte gage the people's attention without calling up issues which have sunk beneath the waves of popular revolution, and they who would be actors in the stirring scenes before us must rid | this matter, takes occasion to repeat his protest themselves of old party shackles and indentify their hopes, their ambitions, their interests with

We think, with the New York Herald that there is a great deal of nonsense printed demoralize our servile population if they can in various papers in relation to indictments for treason against Lee, Johnston, and other milinunciation of the policy of the Government, keep are violent denunciations of the bloodthirstiness and bad faith of such persecution as it is called, and on the other side equally violent exdisastrons consequences which are following in pressions the other way. No one need feel nents of the Constitutional Amendment in They are gotten up and engineered simply as a Kentucky, we state, upon the highest au- means of notoriety by small politicians in Virginia. They emanate from men who choose terior some weeks ago, within two days after a that method to make a noise, lest the country should not be aware of their existence. When the indictments have accomplished this object they will be heard of no more.

A Washington despatch announces that gun on Fort Sumpter, committed suicide near Richmond, Saturday last, by blowing his head off with a gus. He preferred death to living under the Government of the United States. ning worse. This is the immediate, prac- Edward Ruffin was a very aged man, and the very embodiment of rebel fanaticam. He was future evils-for this attempt to unsettle the accustomed to boast of having fired the gun that slavery question and still to bolster it up on the opened the bloody tragedy of the late war, and, part of a few politicians for the sake of office and the secession scheme having failed, he preterred plunder. And yet these people have the cool to die with it, though falling a victim to his ssurance to charge the Government and the own hands. Edward Ruffin accurately illusmilitary authorities here with producing the trated the rebellion itself, which was certainly demoralization, insubordination, and general the most suicidal scheme ever organized by political madmen.

> The editor of the Journal has made arrange And therefore the editor of the Democrat should get out of the way. He'll be the first

Ohio Politics.—The State Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, to neminate candidates for State offices acted with great unanimity in the selection of the following ticket:

For Governor—General Jacob D. Cox. Eor Lieutenant-Governor—A. G. McBurney, for State Treasurer—S. S. Warren, of Lorain For Supreme Judge (long term)—Jacob

For Supreme Judge (vacancy)—John Welsh, f Athens county. For Attorney-General—Wm. H. West, of For School Commissioner—Captain J. C. forris, of Harrison county.
For Clerk of Supreme Court—Rodney Foos The Convention is represented as one of the gest that ever met in the State. We have ked forward to the platform to be adopted by it with considerable anxiety, in view of the result in the establishing of a Southern Confedvital influence it would exert upon the political

estions now before the country. The position of the Convention on the great question of reconstruction will attract attention everywhere, and afford gratification to the conservative men of the entire nation. The recent proclamations of President Johnson authorizing the re establishment of civil government in North Carolina | At the beginning of the war the Southand Mississippi were cordially indorsed, thereby repudiating the ultra doctrine of Chase and Sumper as to pegro suffrage and a general policy of re-construction. The following is the solution of the platform on that subject:

That the President, Andrew Johnson, by hi ars of the severest trial, has now our highest nfidence, and that we cheerfully indorse the policy of his administration, looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called secoded States, and that, as Union men of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and undivided support. The position of Ohio on the important ques-

ons indicated in the foregoing resolution will he indorsed by more than three-fourths of the Northern States, demonstrating that the wise | the peculiar friends of the South themselves. policy already adopted by President Johnson in restoration or civil government in the lately rebellious States is sustained by the overwhelm. ing voice of the people. We regard the action the Ohio Convention as effectually disposing of the silly arguments now urged by the antiamendment men of this State who affect to believe that the popular sentiment of the free States is in favor of enforcing negro suffrage in the States of the South. We rejoice that the Ohio Convention has thus taken from the factionists in Kentucky the chief weapon with which they are fighting the Constitutional

TRAGEDY IN TIPTON COUNTY, TENN .- One of the most cold-blooded tragedies that has occurred for a long while, says the Memphis Argus, took place at Bloomington, Tenn., a few days ago. The circumstances seem to be about as follows: On Sunday last, a negro man named Kilpatrick and another man named Smith went to the residence of Judge J. E. Walker, near mington, Tenn., to see one of the colored men formerly belonging to that gentleman. The man Kilpatrick went to the house of Walker, and told him that a brother of his (Walker's), who had left the country some two years ago, had returned, and was at a certain place ting to see him, and that for the purpose of giving him the information, he had come to see Walker did not suspect anything wrong, and set out, in company with Kilpatrick, to see his returned brother. The two proceeded to gether to the place indicated, when, instead of seeing his brother. Walker saw the man Smith. between whom and himself there had existed an old feud. On the approach of Walker, Smith seized an axe and struck him on the head, the blow cleaving the skull from the crown of the head to the vertebral column They then struck the axe into each temple, so as to be sure that they had killed him, and went where they had committed the horrible deed. It was three days before the body was found, in a putrifying and mutilated condition, As there party, but for the whole country." The ultras re none who pretend to hold office or exercise authority in the country, the murderers have lips, have opened war upon his Administration, not been arrested, but are still at large.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times reports the substance of a recent conversation with John M. Botts. Mr. Botts does not like the policy of the Gover regard to suffrage at the South. He thinks it partisan extremists in political oblivion. unwise to restrict the right of voting by requir- The same view which should have induced and we accept it now as only the realization of | ing too stringent oaths. He would have the hold office, South or North, who has not always been a thorough, uncompromising Union man. He thinks that Congress should make a law by interest of Kentucky, and, indeed, of every which every man should be required as a condishould be established south as well as north of | tion of holding any office in the United States, them. The shock which overturned slavery North or South, to swear that he had never done, written, or said anything to prejudice or injure the authority of the Government of the United States, nor in any way, by act or word, ratify the amendment, and then, in co-operagiven aid, comfort, or encouragement to its enleaders themselves arrived at last, and, emics. This would keep all the powers of the Government in the hands of loyal men. Mr. they determined to incorporate the slaves of | Botts opposes negro suffrage on the ground the South into their armies, giving them the that it would perpetuate the authority of the old slaveholders. It will be for the interest of Such is the condition in which the long-vexed | the latter to make friends of and employ their slavery question stands to day. For more than former slaves, and, as the negroes would be dependent on them for employment, they will be

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks the time has come when it will do no harm to make some disclosures respecting attempts made last winter to destroy the United States Arsenal there, which have hitherto been kept quiet for prudential reasons. It appears that a torpedo, made in imitation of a lump of coal, was discovered under a flight of stairs, in the arsenal last December, and, on being opened, proved to contain powder and inflammable material enough, if exploded, to entirely destroy the building. Investigation showed that the infernal machine was left by two women, or men in women's clothes, who were disturbed just in time to prevent them from igniting its use. The Republican details two other attempts to cripple the armory in different ways octh of which fortunately failed as completely

as the first. Secretary Seward has suggested to Secre ry Welles that he communicate to the naval officers of the United States that Great Britain has withdrawn her concession of belligerent rights to the rebels; that the right of search of British vessels is terminated, but that, the sies are not as yet to be paid by Federal vessel to those of the British navy. Secretary Seward, in acknowledging Earl Russell's note upon against the act of England and France in having conceded "belligerent rights" to the rebels, and informs him that the surrender of the rebel pirates will be demanded, regardless of the flag they fly, or of any pretended transfer to other

nations. FURLOUGHED .- Major-General Frank P. Blair commanding the 15th army corps, is doing everything in his power to promote the good in terests and to restore a feeling of satisfaction among his troops. He has instructed division and brigade commanders to grant furloughs for home to twelve per cent of the men of the entire corps. This is a move in the right direction, and we trust that the other corps will be favored in a like manner.

On our first page this morning we publish the dissenting opinion of Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court, sustaining the "greenbacks" as a legal tender. The question involved has been differently adjudicated in different States, and will be presented to the United States Supreme Court for final decision. The opinion of Judge Williams is a very able one.

ENLISTING IN THE REGULARS.—The War Dewishing to enlist in the regular army will be mands, receive their discharges and final statenents, and not be sent to the rendezvous, but receive their final payments.

The reception that the people of Chicago gave to Gen. Sherman was very warm, but not a tenth part so hot as those that the old hero always gave to the rebel forces. A contemporary says that he "can't publish a paper for nothing." Why, then, does he

publish one tast's good-for-nothing? Gen Sherman is undergoing the penalties of greatness. We know what they are. Sorry for you, old hero.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

awlessness, and even the most revolting crimes, THE RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT THE are frightfully numerous. Scarcely a day passes in which we are not compelled to chronicle REAL CONSERVATIVE POLICY .- During the last them. They are not confined to any particular marter of a century the slavery agitation has State or section, and are perpetrated by both been justly ascribed to partisan extremists North and South. It has been used by them white men and negroes. They are the bad legacies which the struggle we have passed through partly to heighten the ardor of political conhas left us-the drops which the red, receding tests, but chiefly to produce a degree of secsurges of angry passions that the war roused into tional animosity which should precipitate the fierce activity are dashing into our faces and country into disunion and civil war. The Northern extremists have sought the abolition upon our garments. They require-this lawlessness and these hot or cold-blooded crimesof slavery, while those of the South have strugcompt, energetic, co-operative treatment on gled to extend and perpetuate it. Both of these the part of the normal, conservative forces factionists were equally rejoiced when the hosof society, in order to their effectual suptility between the sections culminated in the late warlike struggle, one believing that it pression. There should be a rally of good men of all sects and parties to crush them. would eventuate in the utter destruction of Self preservation and the common welfare de mand it. "Human life," says Whittier, simply and beautifully, "is still a very sacred thing." eracy and the perpetuity of the institution within its limits. The ultras of the North were It was cheap during the war, but that being the better politicians of the two, inasmuch as over, its value has risen, and it must now be they misled the ultras South into the very protected by all the powers of governments scheme which was destined to overturn national, State, and municipal, supported by the combined influence and active energies of slavery forever, a result now indisputed by all men who are not themselves outlaws. The all reasoning observers of current events. necessities of the case require something more than the ordinary efforts of the ministers of the ern States, in conjunction with the conservalaws in ordinary times. Immense numbers of tive men of the North, held every branch of the Government excepting the Executive and camp followers and thieving vagabonds who have had the secession leaders been content with the | hovered around the outskirts of the armies, like power then exercised by them over public afso many prowling wolves or unclean vultures, fairs and 'stood their ground," they could have to devour victims or feast on garbage, and who, avoided war and maintained slavery for a hundressed like real soldiers, always profess to have dred years to come. At that time, even Mr. een such, find at length their occupation gone. Lincoln, just elected to the Presidency, emphat-Naturally brutal and cowardly in their instincts. ically expressed himself as having neither the too lazy for honest toil, and unwilling to surren power nor the disposition to interfere with der their habits of robbery and kindred outrages, they turn upon peaceful communities, many of slavery, so that, practically, the friends of slavery were secure in every department of the which have not yet recovered from the ravages Government. There was no real danger to the of war, as the fields where they hope still to carry on their depredations, and seek their institution then to be apprehended, except from wonted prey. The strong arm of the law who had determined, upon the pretext of Mr.
Linceln's election, to involve the country in a must come down heavily and unerringly upon them. There must be no mincing of war for disunion, predicated upon the slavery the business, no parleying with outlawry or shamming with justice, no enlargement of the meshes of the law so that a coach and four can If, in 1861, the Southern representatives in be driven through them, as somebody once said Congress had accepted the declarations made could be done with any law, and as, confessedly, by President Lincoln in his inaugural address, has too often been done in Kentucky and elseand co-operated with him in the administration where. It is time for all that to be stopped.

of the Government, the ultras of the North would have been completely overwhelmed, the peace of the country would have been preserved, and slavery, where it then existed, would have had the advantage of a strict enforcement of all the guarantees to which it was entitled. As soon, however, as the secession movement was fully inaugurated, the Administration of President Lincoln was thrown upon the free States. chiefly, for support, and the war against the Union having been made for slavery the anti-slavery sentiment of the North was immeasurably increased, so that, at a comparatively early period of the struggle, it became evident that slavery must share the fate of the war itself. The philosophy of the whole thing was that the seceding States, by their hasty and suicidal action, drove President Lincoln, and every department of the Government, from their originally conservative position, the result being that hostility to slavery became, with the majority of the loval people, inseparable from hostility to the retellion. We are now deeply convinced that the real conservative policy which the South should have adopted in 1861, was to stand by Mr. Lincoln, and, through the infinence of his administration, overthrow the extreme men of the party which elected him. and, in that way, bring about a truly national party which should drive from the political arena the ultra men of both sections. The history of the crisis of 1861 is being re-

peated in 1865. President Johnson, contrary to the expectations of all his political foes, has tration, his purpose being, in his own language, to "manage the Government for no particular of the North, led by Chase. Sumner, and Philtheir object being to keep alive the sectional hatreds of the past, and, if possible, prevent the restoration of the Union upon the broad principles of constitutional equality. The masses of the free States now cordially indorse the policy of President Johnson and are ready to bury the us to sustain President Lincoln in 1861. Johnson and his administration of the Govern. ment. It is not only the duty but the highest Southern State, to support the President in his controversy with the ultra men who are laboring to drive his Administration from its present conservative position. Let us therefore sustain President Johnson on the slavery question, tion with an overwhelming majority of the free States, establish more firmly than ever the principle that the domestic regulations of the respective States are under the exclusive control will result in the utter overthrow of the Chase and Sumner party, and effectually destroy the fatal dogma of enforcing negro suffrage by Federal power in the reconstruction of rebellious States. This view of our future policy was very clearly and forcibly expressed by Hon. George H. Yeaman, in the remarkable speech delivered by him in support of the Constitutional Amendment, in the last Congress. January 9, 1865. On this point Mr. Yeaman

fools and some bad men. All great parties have in their midst a dangerous faction. The great mass of the Northern people are anti-slavely is sentiment. In this they are honest. It is no ral, and sensible people do not quarrel with em for it. But there is a Jacobinical, power-ying, law-defying, plunder-hunting, blood-irsting faction there whose strength must be moken. They were secessionists before the war commenced, and now, in the midst of a war for the Uni n, they would rather expel slave State from the Union than to readmit on with a single slave in her borders. They mus with a single slave in her borders. They must be overthrown. Their power is the power of the anti slavery sentiment of the people and of modern civilization. The tide of that opinion cannot be resisted, and is so strong that it is carrying with it several dangerous and vital errors, such as the enlargement and intensification of Executive power, the reduction of States to Territories, the denial of the common law and constitutional writs of freedom, the suppression of the press, the banishment of untried and unaccused citizens, and other things admitted by the dominant party to be evils, but supposed to be temporarily necessary and incidental to the one great purpose of overthrow-

denial to the one great purpose of overthrow-its rebellion and slavery.

In passing this amendment, we do make sure of the final extinction of slavery, but, so far from indorsing the radical abolition party, we reb them of their power. And it will rob the see signist of much of his power, for, without this element of excluence and power of cohethis element of excitement and power of cohesion, the rebellion could neither have been organized nor held up for one year on any other question. And I may here as well admit, and put the admission on record, that, while I have constantly contended that slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, the very intimate relation which that institution has from the beginning mintained with this deadly assault on my government has not increased the little love I ever had for it. Then, seeing that slavery is already practically abolished, so disorganized that slave labor is no longer of any value—seeing that the vision and its content of the property of that slave labor is no longer of any value—seeing that violent and irregular abolition is more offensive and irritating than constitutional and legitimate emancipation—to bring to an end the the name and legal existence of that which no longer has a practical and a useful existence, and to disarm and lay powerless the two disturbing factions in the country's politics, it seems to me wise to meet the issue fairly and fully, and to make an end, at the earliest possible day, of this great element of disturbance. Then, indeed, are the Jacobins and fanatics shorn of their locks, and their strength departed before the pillars of the temple have fallen under their mad wrenches.

No sooner shall we settle this slavery question and remove it from our national politics than we will have completely disarmed the ultra men of both sections of the country. The party now in Kentucky which is struggling against the amendment, notwithstanding its partment has decided that volunteer soldiers | ratification by three-fourths of the States is inevitable, is not only making a useless fight for forthwith mustered out of their respective com- that which cannot be saved, but is daily adding fuel to the flame of Northern fanaticism and strengthening the Jacobinical party of Sumner and Chase. The true conservative policy is to ratify the amendment, and thereby discard from future party contests that element of disturb nce and bitterness which has already proved Pandora's box to the Union, and effectually disarm the fanatical partisans at the North who are now making war upon the statesmanlike policy of President Johnson.

It depended on Grant, Sherman, Sherishall have a speedy and substantial peace.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865

THE SUPPRESSION OF LAWLESSNESS .- Acts of A WORD TO LOYAL SLAVEHOLDERS -As the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are demoralizing the negroes and causing them feats its own ends. The efficacy of pmishment. in its remedial and protective character, depends, not upon its severity but upon itscertainty. coils upon itself. Thus saith the great bard who sounds all the depths and occult recesses of increase, will then have been done and be past emedy. But is there any remedy? We believe

nan nature:

Heat net a furnace for your foe so hot
That it do singe yourself: We may outrus,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by overrunning. Know you sot,
The fire that mounts the liquor till it run o'e!
In seeming to augment it, wastes it,

human nature:

And yet, we urge no undue severity. That de

It is not overdoing that is effective. That re

It is justice, not vengeance that is required It is adequate, not undue punishment following promptly upon the perpetration of crime that deters the criminally disposed. What cares the red-handed and black-hearted villain for the thundering denunciations of the law how terrible soever they may be, if he has a confident or even a feeble hope of escaping its visitations altogether?

Let retribution be swift and sure rather than

penal code. Military discipline and martial law have given, and are rapidly giving place to civil law. The work of courts-martial and marshals provost must be performed chiefly hereafter by civil judges and juries, even in the States lately in revolt. There will continue to be, of course, military supervision in such States, but this will be withdrawn just so soon and so generally as the people away, leaving his body exposed on the spot given a conservative character to his Adminis- of those States shall practically demonstrate their ability and their inflexible determination, through civil organizations, to maintain the supremacy of the laws, suppress disorder, punish crime, and thereby adequately protect person and property, and not a minute sooner. Nor should it be. The laws must be enforced, and if courts and juries will not do it. military power must. There is no alternative The great interests of society, the rights of per son and property, demand protection, and they will have it. If it come not from one direction it will and it must from another. The sole cause of mob law in this country has been the shameless dereliction of civil law and its sworn what we anticipated four years ago. We were right of holding office restricted a great deal when the war of the ultras was made upon ministers. There comes up involuntarily very nature and necessities o' its condition, an unvielding demand for protection against intolmachinery of the State, it is clutched in time of peace by the strong hands of irregular power in a disorganized or semi-organized form. There may be exceptions to the rule, but generally, whenever there is a sudden exhibition of mob violence in a city or in rural districts, there will be found to have been lurking beneath the surface of forms gross corruption or remissness in the administration of the laws, perjured of the States themselves, subject only to the | iniquities and judicial farces prodying justice and mocking the cries of outraged citizens. Our guards and patrols will have to be largely increased, we think, and in the country, it will

be found necessary, in all probability, to mount them, so that highwaymen can be pursued and bagged. Each county may be obliged to maintain a mounted patrol. This will entail a heavy expense, but it will be infinitely better to bear it than to bear the depredations of banditti, and feel the harrowing consciousres of insecurity. The feeling of security is worth all it may cost, and must be had at any price.

So far as our own community is concerned, we arge increased, we may say extraordinary kind and grade. The public weal requires of them more strongly perhaps than ever before unswerving fidelity, the highest courage, and integrity.
Our citizens expect this of them and will sup-

port them in the unflinching discharge of their

Where martial and civil law both prevail in a time of peace, there should be a disposition | paying his negroes and coining money like a manifested to harmonize, to avoid whatever may tend to bring about collisions. To ignore stiff etiquette and mere punctillo would probably redound to the public good. Compensation.-We have been repeatedly,

asked, from various portions of the State, whether or not the loyal owners of slaves in Kentucky are to be compensated for slaves that have enlisted in the public service. As far as our influence extends we shall always exert it to secure compensation, but the question is in the hands of the Federal Administration. In February, 1864, a law was enacted by Congress empowering the Secretary of War to appoint commissoners in the loval slate States whose duty it should be to award compensation to loyal masters, but no such commission has yet been appointed for Kentucky. In pursuance of the law we have referred to, a commission was established in Maryland after the emancipation of slavery by that State last summer, and we have been credibly informed that when Kentucky shall ratify the amendment and thereby settle the vexed question in her own limits, a similar commission will be established here. If, however, we refuse to act upon the question ourselves, but allow the institution to drift away unaffected by any legal action, we believe there will be no compensation. We referred to this matter some weeks ago, but not so definitely as now. We have urged the people of the State, as we now do, to take this slavery question into their own hands and fores:all the events which are inevitably before us. That the amendment will become a part of the Federal Constitution there is no room whatever for doubt. Whether we will it or not, it will be ratified by the requisite constitutional majority of the States before the expiration of the approaching winter, and then slavery will be abolished in Kentucky, and, as we warn the people now, our slaveholders will receive no compensation. If, however, we co-operate with the States ratifying, we believe the commission will be appointed at once, as was the case in Maryland. The Journal, at any rate, will do everything in its power to secure to our slaveowners a just compensation.

We have just read General Simon Bolivar suckner's "Farewell Address" to the rebel counsels them to go home peaceably and cultivate friendly relations with all persons. The tendency of the actions and counsels o General Buckner four years ago was fatal to Kentucky, but it appears that the terrible war into which dan & Co., whether the rebel armies should be he then led so many of our brave young men conquered. It depends on others whether we has taught him the value of peace and harmony

to leave their homes by making them believe that, unless they do so they will never obtain their freedom, it becomes a serious and very practical question with loval slaveholders how this process of demoralization can be arrested and prevented from working still more disastrous consequences than it has already done The crops are not yet ready for harvesting and will not be, as a general rule, for a good while If the stampede of negroes still go on as it has been and is doing, who are to gather the har vests? If the opponents of the Constitutions Amendment continue to inculcate the belief that slavery may yet be saved, that the negroes will not obtain their freedom, will not the stampede among them increase in volume and impetus till it shall reach every part of the State, and almost entirely denude it of its field hands? It seems so to us, unless some practical remedy can be found sufficiently potent to check it and prevent it from swelling into greater proportions than it has now obtained. What's to be done? The question interests, not only loyal slaveholders-though it affects them in an especial manner and is vitally important to them—but the citizens of the State generally, because upon its solution depend largely the securing of the crops, the food of the people, prices, and many other important matters that will readily suggest themselves to the intelligent reader. We do not sup pose the leaders of the anti-Amendment party will change their course, however much the public good may demand it. When have the slavery agitators of the South ever done so by considerations even of the weightiest character affecting the interests of the community? Dd those agitators pause in their career though the horrors of war and the desolations that always follow in its track loomed up before them in 1860? Did they not stigmatize all who opposed them, who warned the people against the sure consequences of their madness as "abolitionists." that being supposed a sufficient answer to any and every argument, just as the slavery agitators in Kentucky now do? "Abolitionist" was the great lever used to upturn and overthrow the prosperity of the Southern people, the "open ame" in virtue of which the flood-gates of revolution were raised and the dark waters of trife let loose upon the fair fields and peaceful inhabitants of the South: and "abolitionist" strange as it may seem, is still the shibboleth of lavery agitation in Kentucky! We repeat that we do not expect that these agitators will alter their course. They will continue, we suppose, to alarm the negroes by assuming that the latter will not be made free, and thus the stampede, un less an effective check can be found and applied, will go on deepening and widening, and paralyzing, to a great and lamentable extent, the industry of the State. As the election does not take place till August, the evil, if permitted to

form by Major-General Palmer in a general or-der dated June 18th, which may be found on Let retribution be swift and sure rather than
Let retribution be swift and sure rather than
excessive, and we shall get all the beaefit from
ing words:
Application having been made at these headour fourth page. A part of it is in the followquarters by the owners of slaves, that the free dom of their slaves be granted by military au thority, to the end that the labor of such libera therity, to the end that the habor of such liberated slaves may be made available at home a hired laborers, their persons protected, and the wages agreed to be given be assured to them is hereby announced that, in all cases where the owners of slaves shall declare in writing to their slaves that they will in all things regard as hired servants, and in and by said w shired servants, and in and by said writing gree to pay them wages for their labor, the argument will be protected in all its parts by illiary authority, provided said declaration it riting is made by the master before some mil

there is. We suggested it nearly two months

ago, and it has just been revived in a modified

It is a practical and simple remedy for the great and growing evil complained of, and the only one, in our judgment, within the reach of the slaveholders of Kentucky at the present

Its general adoption would put a stop, we think, to the sad tendency of the course which the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are pursuing, and preserve to our farmers the labor necessary to harvest their crops and carry on the other operations of the plantations, The success of the plan cannot be doubted if entered heartily into in good faith and honora-

ment is for owners to declare to their slave that they will regard them as "hired servants" General Palmer closely it will be perceived that he does not profess to emancipate negroes by The owners of slaves have applied to him for this purpose, but as the constitution of Ken-

tucky does not permit the emancipation o slaves, except upon certain conditions, all he declares he will do is to "protect the arrangement" that may be entered into by master and slave, b which the former agrees to treat the latter as a "hired servant," and pay him a stipulated sum for his labor. The said "arrangement" will be protected in "all its parts." That gives security to both parties, and both parties consequently can exercise implicit faith in it. In making the suggestion, some two month

ago, to the slaveowners of Kentucky to hire their servants, we instanced the success of the plan as put into operation many years ago by a keen, shrewd, old Scotch millionaire of Louisi ana, by the name of John McDonogh, whom some of our readers may have known. He owned immense plantations and amassed a great fortune. His negroes never ran away, were never flogged, and did more work than those of any other planter, and did it cheerfully. When they had earned money enough to buy themselves, he sent them to Liberia in Africa. The representatives of South Carolina in those parts were extremely indig nant at Old John for turning "abolitionist." but he probably never knew anything of it or if he did, never noticed it, but kept straight on

Can it be reasonably doubted that the same principle called into requisition in Kentucky would have the same effect? We think not

Let our farmers and others try it. Kentucky.—The peculiar interests of slavery are thoroughly hostile to the interests of the free white laborers of this State, and yet the slaveholders who, according to our Auditor's report of 1864, number but 36,140 against 883,377 non-slaveholders (according to the census of 1860), have always enjoyed singular advantages for their peculiar property under the legislation of the State. We have argued, again and again, in pursuance of very obvious facts, and in accordance with the views of Mr. Clay as expressed by him on the subject in 1849, that the material wealth of Kentucky would be immeasurably advanced by the substitution of the system of free labor for that of slavery. By such change the great and varied resources of the Commonwealth would be far more rapidly developed, and a degree of prosperity would be realized as yet unknown to our people. Au overwhelming majority of our population are non-slaveholding, and yet the wealth of the State has been chiefly confined to the compara tively few slaveholders. This significant fact is accounted for by a contemporary who very truly says, that in every slave State on this continent the rich lands have been worked by negro slaves, and the poor white men have been driven to the thin and comparatively barren

lands. This is supremely the case in Kentucky. Th rich lands of the Bluegrass regions and the fine tobacco lands of Southern Kentucky are almost altogether worked by slaves. So true is this that a man need do no more to find out the quality of the soil of a particular State than to take the census of the county and see how many slaves there are in it. The poor white men, being excluded from these productive soils, are driven into the poorer regions of the country, where the thin soil yields but a poor eturn to their labor, and are there con to strive for a scanty subsistence. Add this other fact also: Where slavery abounds, many of the mechanical departments of labor were troops that were under his command. He filled by negroes-carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, stenemasons, &c. Slaveholders preferred owning such skilled labor to hiring it. Thus poor white men were excluded from this also. Now free the negroes; turn loose these slaves who are monopolizing the labor upon the rich lands of the State, and are filling up many of the mechanical professions, and let them compete for such labor with the white

man, and who will be benefited thereby? Is it not easy to see that the white laborer would have opportunities of getting good employment, that he has not now? Most certainly he would. Now, as to the freed negro competing

with the superior intelligence of the white man, the thing is perfectly ridiculous. As long as slavery exists, this competition does not and cannot exist, for the simple reason that the white man has no chance. His labor is not in demand, and his services are everywhere made to yield to those of the slave. Free the negro, and let the white man have a chance, and nine employers out of ten would hire him in prefernce to the negro. Black slave labor is some ittle cheater than free white labor; but black free labor is not near so cheap, for the reason hat the white man is more industrious and more intelligent than the negro.

Then away with the argument that the freeng of the negroes will injure the poor white man. It will do no such thing. It will not only benefit him by throwing open to him fields of labor which he has not had heretofore, but it will also benefit him by taking away from honest labor the stigma which slavery has put upon it. There is nothing more honorable than work. There is a dignity, independence, and uprightness in good, honest work, that led an old monk to say, Laborare est orare-"To labor is to pray"-i. e., a man can find no better way of serving himself, his generation, and his Government than by eating his bread in the sweat of his face. Yet slavery has so degarded this noble thing-work-that to be a laboring man has become a term of reproach. Remove slavery, and you also remove this; and the poor white man can lift his head proudly among his fellows, and let his hardened hands and burned skin be his passport to respectability anywhere and everywhere. Poor man, it is your interest, above every other man's, to get rid of slavery. Will you have the manliness to vote your interest? We hope so.

THE RETURNING MASSES -It is stated, and we presume truly, by the Philadelphia Gazette, that two hundred thousand more United States troops are to be forthwith sent home and mustered out of service. These, it is said, will be mostly from the Western and Southwestern departments. As regards the first discharge, now about completed, a despatch from Washington tells us that one hundred and fifty thousand men have been sent home from that city, and this with the number now about to be mustered out, will aggregate three hundred and fifty thousand men returned to their homes. If to these we add the rebel troops surrendered in all parts of the South, some two hundred thousand men we shall have a total of five hundred and fifty thousand. But this is not all. We had in our custody some sixty thousand rebel prisoners, all of whom are in process of discharge and transportation home. At the lowest estimate, the number of Union prisoners in the South, who have been returned to their omes during the last three months, cannot have been less than twenty thousand, so that some eighty thousand prisoners, North and South, are to be added to the aggregate, which thus reaches six hundred and thirty thousand

We regret that we have no means of estimating the number of men discharged from arsenals, navy-yards, Government work-shops and depots; the number of teamsters and other civilians released from the service in the Quarteraster's Department of the forces in the field; the clerks discharged from Government offices; the number of men discharged from the naval vessels now out of commission, and the swarms of officers who, since the termination of the war, have resigned their commissions and gone home to devote their attention to civil pursuits. Taking both sides in the late conflict, a million will hardly cover the number of men already returned to their homes or thrown upon the country for support who have lately been making a living upon the operation of the war Large as the aggregate seems, a careful examination of the facts will show that it is no exag-

Mr. Doster read a paper in the case of Payne He considered there was but one question, namely, How can the conviction of the prisoner in doing that which he thought was right in attempting the murder of Secretary Seward miligate his punishment? The counsel gave a history of the prisoner, and excused the crime as the result of his Southern education-slavery having trained the assassin. The accused was a fanatic—an enthusiast—a heronot a hired tool. Mr. Doster said: Apart from the crime Payne had committed, he had formed an estimate of his character little short of admiration. Mr. Doster then read a statement from Alzerat, saying he was one of the party Where the loss has been so terrible these men will be valuable additions to the Southern opulation, provided their leaders are not allowed to get them astray again, as they are striving to do in some quarters. Many who were unused to work before the war have been amiliarized with it by sad necessity. They go home wiser than they were. They have learned much of the Northern people they never knew before, and having tested the value of such remunder Vice-President Johnson, but this he ources as ours, they will go home impre with the overpowering need of improvement a

the South. As regards our own men who are sent home by the return of peace, we do not entertain such apprehensions respecting them as some do. In the course of the war we have seen many re turned soldiers quietly pursuing their old avocations with as much sobriety, industry, and establishment in the city that has not some one who has seen service in this conflict. Some temporary troubles there will be, and the sharks, always ready to prey upon the soldier or sailor. will soon impoverish some of them. But for the general mass their old habits of industry will return, and we are inclined to think that they will bear as honorable a record in peace as they have done in war. Most of them ask no charity, no benevelent aid, only steady em-

we stated, upon what we regarded as reliable cently visiting Washington from this State had no interview with President Johnson. Accord_ ing to our information their mission was simply to confer with Gen. Fisk, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee, with reference to certain regulations of the Bureau. We have since learned, however, that they presented also an address to the President, to which he made some response. The address was full of unfounded complaints, to which we presume the President patiently listened, without attaching any importance to its statements. The inferences drawn from the effair by certain Washington correspondents are not, we believe, to be at all relied upon.

THE MILITARY PASS SYSTEM ABOLISHED .- By reference to General orders from Gen. Thomas, says the Nashville Dispatch of yesterday, it will be seen that throughout that Department military passes will no longer be required. And so the work of reconstruction and the return to the usages of civil life goes bravely on. Gradually, the peaceful state of society no longer demanding their retention, will military regulations and restraints of every kind be removed. Even now the civil authorities in Tennessee could be relied on to preserve the quiet of the State. We see by the despatches that military rule in some cities in Virginia has given way to civil authority. Nashville will ere long follow suit, and the day is not far distant when all over this broad land the blessings of peace and prosperity, in their broadest significance, will be fully restored. So mote it be.

flinching patriots and brave and gallant sons of East Tennessee, who headed the first Federal organization in his native State in 1861, and who has since been engaged in stubbornly fighting the enemies of his country at the "iron ront," reached the city yesterday from Washington. Until recently he was in command of ana, will be tendered the Mission to Berlin. Mr. Wright occupied the position under Buchanan's administration. the Department of North Carolina, but having been relieved, he is now en route for Nashville, The South Carolina delegation that arrived here this morning had an unusually protracted interview with the President. All the delegates express great satisfaction with the meeting. They will have another interview to-morrow. Very few of the Southern people here object to the employment of their former slaves at remuneratiale wages, but insist that they should be allowed to regulate by legislative enactments the terms of service, so far as to bind the laborer for a year at a time under forfeiture of pay for a faithful fulfilinent of the contract, for in the cotton producing regions an equal lorge of fields hands must be kept under orders to report to Major General Thomas for duty. General Cooper has distinguished

MILITARY TAX IN BOONE.-We understand that there is an organized opposition in Boone county to the collection of the military tax authorized by an act of the last Legislature of Kentucky. Seventy-five citizens of the county have filed a petition for themselves and others, for a writ of prohibition to prevent the levy of the tax and issuing of the bonds. The tax amounts to \$170,800, being the sum which was paid to drafted men and substitutes for drafted men in the fall of 1864. The case will come up at the September term of the Boone Circuit Court.

ame party yet " that we always belonged to. If this is so, why does it keep on reiterating every day, or three or four times a day, that we have changed? We are afraid our neighbor has lost his spectacles, or is losing his wits.

Well, they is right here in Kentucky, trying their best to stop this negro agitation business and to put a damper upon all agicators like the

Vanmeter, co. D, Thomas and John Schaubb, co E, Robert Barnell, co. F, J. K. Turner, co. New York, June 21. Vanmeter, co. D, Thomas and John Co. C. C. R. Robert Barnell, co. F. J. K. Turner, co. I. William Himer and E. E. McDougal, co. K. Work on the East Tennesses and Virginia Railroad, east of Jonesboro, has entirely ceased. A meeting of the stockholders is to be held at K. K. Oxville on the 12th of July, when steps will be taken to complete the repairs on the road to the Virginia line.

NEW YORK, June 22. The Herald's Washington letter says: The lelegation from South Carolina, which arrived in Washington yesterday, have instructions to epresent to the President the expediency of bing an efficient plan, whereby the rela ir employers in regard to labor and wage n be satisfactorily arranged. They profess llingness to award to the freedmen they ma The Herald's Havana correspondent says of the reception of Breckinridge and party: These worthies were all near Jeff Davis when he was ploy one half their crops as recompense for ir labor, but unless they have a guarantee at the labor shall be continuous, it will be of use to commence operations. Another idea if the late slaves are to be allowed to choose the easiest work to the great dimin

and other regulations of the city have been is-sued by Gen. Woodford.

and corn crops.

The Augusta Gazette says the local authori-

WASHINGTON June 21

CINCINNATI, June 21.

Mr. Doster read a paper in the case of Pay

mination. Mr. Doster then read a statement from Alzerat, saying he was one of the party who agreed to capture President Lincoln, but when Booth broached assassination, he (the

and security to the Rotation.

NEW YORK, June 21.

The President is resolved to cut down expenses to the lowest point. He is known to fa-

oris, postmaster.

It is reported that ex-Gov. Wright, of Indi-

The South Carolina delegation that arrived

of the contract, for in the cotton producing re-gions an equal force of field hands must be kept up during the whole year or the crop will be

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]
NASHVILLE, June 22.

The 83d Illinois are on their way home.

rity to the loyal people and prosperity

emptorily refused to do.

The Ohio State Conve

ont to see, arriving at Cardinas on the filth, after three days and nights passed almost entirely without enting or sleeping. At Cardinas they were serenaded, and received marked attention from the Spanish Governor and people. They expected to remain at Havana for some he cetton and rice crops. The members of this elegation accept abolition, declaring it is dom by getting rid of them. They exp a determination to be loval, own they have failed in a great undertaking, and think they were right in seceding, but admit they may were right in seceding, but admit they may have erred.

The same correspondent says: The rebel Secretary of the Treasury Trenholm went to Columbia and reported to our commandant that te was ready to deliver himself up at any time. He then led off with zeal to carry into effect the military emancipation orders, and was first to contract satisfactorily with his freedmen, several hundred in number, not one of whom left him. Before the war he was a gradual emancipationist, and his ready adoption of the Government views and policy in Columbia had a salutary effect in that region, and under Colonel Houghton, who is praised by all parties there, the trial will be a fair one. Subsequently an order was received from General Hatch for his arrest. The order was promptly obeyed, and Trenholm drove home under parole to Orangeburg in his own carriage, and proceeded thence by railroad to Charleston, where he was lodged in jail, In a conversation with Trenholm's son-in-law he told me that Mr. T. was forced to take the position of Secreta y of the Treasury under Davis. He declined twice, and was at last peremptorily ordered to report at Richmond by Davis in the following despatch:

"Your services are needed. Report here immediately."

The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head the me. The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Monday last was the day named by Governor Pierpont for assembling in Richmond of the loyal Legislature of Virginia, and a number of the members were present, but owing to conthe members were present, but owing to con-stitutional provisions, requiring ten days to elapse between the calling and assembling of an extra session, no business was transacted. There was no quorum in the 8 nate, but in the House of Delegates a temporary organiza-

the House of Delegates a temporary organiza-tion was effected.

General Gordon was relieved from command at Norfolk on Monday last, and the city was re-stored to civil rule, his successor being instruct-ed to act merely as military commandant of the WASHINGTON June 21

There were thirty-one petitions for pardon filed with the President to-day. There were three persons pardoned to-day, viz: Philip Lee, of Kentucky, John R. Davis, of Tennessee, and James L. Seward, formerly member of the United Seates Congress from Georgia.

For the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for the city of New York, the names of Messrs. Van Dyck and Blatchford only are considered. The former has something of an advantage in the fact that no one objects to him whilst he is supported and backed by some of the wealthiest and most influential men in the country. The latter, though urged by gentlemen of equally as great influence and respectability, is opposed by a formidable party. The opposition appears to be founded solely upon political grounds. The indications to-day are that Mr. VanDyck will receive the appointment. mediately."

The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head the 18th, has arrived. The Savannah Herald is received, but contains no news of note from that A large number of orders relative to police Augusta dates state that Howell Cobb was at

Reports are favorable of the incoming wheat ment.
The South Carolina delegation arrived here tothe South Carolina delegation arrived here to-r and had a pleasant interview with the Presi-t, and afterwards with the Secretary of War. e delegation asks that their State be placed on the same footing as the other wayward ters, and that a Provisional Governor be ap-

ties in the adjacent towns and villages have qualified themselves for their offices, and every-thing is harmonious. The negroes are going back to their former owners to work for wages, cinted.

The delegates are of the same subdued proavery class, so far as can be judged by the
emonstrations at the Executive mansion this
vening, and though they bow to the destiny
f their State gracefully, they do if with eviaveraged the state of and the farming interests are promising.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
General Hurlbut is to be court martialed at New Dr Mackey, who had left for Charleston, re-

The Commercial The Commercial Control of the Commercial Huribut is to be court-martialed at New Orleans on serious charges.

Officers from New Orleans report that Kirby Smith made nothing privately in cotton operations. He only used cotton to secure pay and subsistence for his army. His quartermaster lately turned over to General Canby three thousand dollars in gold as rebel property.

Captain Mehaffey arrived to day, having in charge Mr. Gayle, of Cahawba, Ala., who admended proposals to assassing the President Captain Mehaffey arrived to day, having in charge Mr. Gayle, of Cahawba, Ala., who admended proposals to assassing the President Captain Mehaffey arrived to the Captain Mehaffey arrive Dr Mackey, who had left for Charleston, returned here to-day, and will represent the Union sentiment of South Carolina.

A special to the Herald from Washington on the 21st axe: Caleb Lvon, Governor of Idaho, deries having been run out of the territory, as published in the New York papers, and claims to be here on official business connected with its interest by virtue of a three months' leave of absence granted by Mr. Lincoln.

The Legislature ordered the removal of the Capital from Lewiston to Boyces, and the disastifaction with Governor Lyon is represented to be confined to the citizens of the former place because of his refusal to veto the bill.

It is stated that ex Governor Wright, of In-It is stated that ex Governor Wright, of Inciana, will be tendered the mission to Berlin. The announcement is received with universal satisfaction.

Captain Mehalley arrived to day, having in charge Mr. Gayle, of Cahawba, Alia, who advertised proposals to assassinate President Lincoln for a million dollars. The prisoner is a lawyer, and claims that the affair was a loke. He has applied for Reverdy Johnson and J. T. Brady as counsel.

The Post's Washington special says: President Johnson declines appointing Gen. Steele, of Alabama, as Provisional Governor of that State, on the ground that he has served in the rebel army.

Secretary Stanton's report of the operations of his department for the last year of the war is published, from which it appears that there were forwarded to the field 489,626 soldiers, and mustered out and discharged 268,114. Ov. r. 200 flags have been captured from the rebels. There were 101,950 colored soldiers in the service. The Paymaster General's report is up to June 30, 1864, and the disbursements up to that time amounted to \$313,484,865,87.

WASHINGTON, June 21. Washington, June 21. Gus Smith a renegade New Yorker, late a neral in the rebel army, has not been arrest as reported, but was on the streets of Macon

The announcement is received with universal satisfaction.

New Orleans, June 19.

It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has been arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held Sa'urday night, welcoming home and endorsing Governor Weils and his action regarding the removal of State and city officials.

All branches of trade are alive since the restrictions on products have been removed.

Great destinution prevails in the interior of the Southern States where there are no communications by water or rail.

The latest information from Mexico says: The Empire is wearing fast. Emperor Maximilian is a mere puppit in the hands of Marshall Baseine. The Empress displays more firmness and decision of character than her husband, and exerts great control over him. She is really Empress of Mexico.

The foreign and Mexican troops are bordering on disorganization. The French troops only are reliable, and look to Baseine for orderative.

Governor Clark, of Mississiphi passed throops here. ions have been held in the various

Governor Clark, of Mississippi, passed through

Governor Clark, of Mississippi, passed through Moëlle on the 9th, on his way to Washington. General Albert Pike, a rebe, has arrived here, Judge Kellogg, the newly-appointed Collector of this port has arrived. General Herron, commanding at Shreveport, has issued important orders to retain freedmen with their former masters until the growing crops are gathered, which will prevent destitution and suffering with both classes. Definite contracts for pay and appopulie required forther contracts for pay and support is required for the

ontracts for partial on the season.

Naw Orleans, June 20. Advices from Northern Mexico furnish the following facts: Cornango, after a brief resist-ance, was taken by Gen. Lopre. The Impe-rialists also captured the notorious Capt. Bi-

The Ohio State Convention met at Columbus to-day. Gen. W. B. Woods was elected President and W. Beevis Secretary of the Convention. Gen. J. D. Cox was nominated for Governor by acclamation; Hon. S. S. Warner, of Loraine, Trearner; J. Brinkerhoff, of Richland, Attorney-General; James Moore, Board of Puolic Works; Lieut. Rodney, Clerk of the Supreme Court. physical support to the empire; that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled. The Convention passed resolutions giving Sod thanks for the overthrow of the rebellion, amenting the death of President Lincoln, endorsing the policy of President Johnson's advising that the four years of the amening The object of making their homes in Mexico is place and stability. They will be to Mexico what they were to the Confederacy. The whole

ration that the fonr years of the sanguinary war demonstrated slavery and its institu-tion, and that while we are anxious for an early econstruction of fraternal relations with the nsurgent States, we demand that it shall be on such terms as will give assurance, peace,

sition to the United States; that all must accute new era in good faith, and stand by the Government, reprobate guerrila warfare and stons against individuals holding political opions different from themselves, that good feelishould be immediately restored; that they itend to stand by and support the Constitutional laws of the United States and Louisiae and in favor of punishing any infraction there (Special Derpatch to the Louisville Journal.)

Nashville, June 22. vor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to It is expected the army will be reduced to

100.000 men by New Year.

The Tribune publishes General Sherman's report of the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah. The army that left Atlanta for Savannah was Nashville, June 22.
Robert L. Caruther, successor to Isham G.
Harris, the rebei Governor of Tennessee, was arrested to-day about nine miles from this city by United States Marshal E. R. Glascock, and ledged in the Military Prison.

New York, June 22.
In the matter of the riot on Staten Island last greening it appears that the citizens were enter-NASHVILLE, June 22 seventy thousand strong. Sherman's first object was to place his army in the heart of Georject was to place his army in the heart of Geor-gia, interfering between Macon and Augusta, and obliging the enemy to divide his forces to defend not only those points, but Savannah and Charleston. He then aimed to reach Washing-ton. His subordinates all obeyed his instruc-

evening, it appears that the citizens were enter-taining the 33d regiment which had just re-turned from the war. Some of the members of the detachment of the 66th, guarding the cot which appeared in the Selma (Ala.) Advertiser of December 1, 1864, offering one million dollars to procure the assassination of Messrs. Lincoln, Johnson, and Seward, was brought to Washington to-day under arrest.

The scoundrel's name is Gayle. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides about ten miles from Selma. He admits that he wrote the advertisement, and paid for its insertion in the Selma papers, but claims that it was intended merely as a joke upon the community.

Two compositors employed on the Advertiser, one of whom put the advertisement in type, were also brought along as witnesses against Gayle. of them. Alterwards a discussion turned up about the merits of the two regiments, in which the citizens participated, and a couple of the 66th got into a fight. Getting the worst of the fight they ran to their quarters, got their muskets, loaded them, fixed bayonets, and returned, The scoundrel's name is Gayle. He is a lawyer by profession, and resides about ten miles
from Selma. He admits that he wrote the adyertisement, and paid for its insertion in the
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Two compositors employed on the Advertiser,
one of whom put the advertisement in type,
were also brought along as witnesses against
Gayle.

Dr. Wm. Elder, the able statistician of the
Treasury Department, in his researches has developed the following facts concerning the nine
Northwestern States drained by the Ohio and
M'ssissippi rivers, Michigan and the territory of
Nebraska.

They have ten and a half millions population,
33% per cent of the total population,
33% per cent of the total wealth, and 35 per cent of
the entire value of the live stock.

The revenue paid by these States during the
year ending June 30, 1864, on manufactures,
was \$27,660,000, or 38 2 10 per cent. of the entire amount. The valuable work from which
these are taken will soon be printed.

The Pesimaster General has ordered the reopening of the following postoffices in Kentucky:
Springport, Henry county; L. S. Montgomery,
commanding the men to desist and return to
their quarters. His command was scarcely uttered when he was shot by one of his own men,
the ball passing through his breast. He will
probably die. He is a son of Judge Nelson, of
the Naugatuck, was notified of the affair,
and he ordered a squad of sailors, with marties,
down to the guarantine
grounds. This enranged nearly the entire detachment; and they took a stand inside the
gates with muskets loaded. By this time a
large crowd gathered about the gates, and
stones were used to good purpose on
the others, when finally a boat arrived having
on board Lieutenant-Colonel Neison. In command of the detachment of the 66th, and he
was informed as to the state of affairs, he at
more learned men.

The Rommand was scarcely uttered when he was shot by one of his own men,
the ball passing through his breast. He will

in two places. The leg will have to be amputated.

The Commercial says: The chief topics on
'Change this morning has been the departure
South of Mr. Eastman, of the firm of Eastman,
& Co. produce dealers, No. 40 Broad street,
New York, for parts unknown, leaving a deficit
amounting to half a million of dollars. A
warehouse man is also missing, and is believed
to be connected with Eastman. The latter disappeared last Saturday, saying he was going to
Boston, and would be back in a few days. His
antecedents were of the first quality. He was a church going man, and was largely identified with all charitable undertakings.

The Army and Navy Gazette has published

The Army and Navy Gazette has published the following despatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck, ordering the latter to disregard. Sherman's truce. It should have accompanied Halleck's letter:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22, 1865.

Major-General Halleck, Richmond, Va.:

The truce entered into by Sherman will be ended as soon as I can reach Raleigh, and move Sheridan with his cavairy toward Greensboro, N. C., as soon as possible. I think it will be well to send one corps of infantry, also the whole under Sheridan. The infantry need not go further than Danville, unless they receive orders to do so thereafter.

(Signed)

The paymasters will commence paying off e troops around Nashville to-day. The World's Havana letter, describing the ville.
The 18th Michigan arrived last night, home The 18th Michigan arrived last night, homeward be und.

The Nashville Union, this morning, contains an account of the storm at Tullahoms.

On Sunday, at guard-mounting, at 2 P. M., the guards were all prostrated to the earth by a single discharge of electricity, which instantly killed Jeremiah Cooley, company C, 152d Illinois, and injured thirty-two others. Lleutenant Rea, co. E, was badly hurt, as were also James Paul, co. B, H. R.

oplicant does not assert that he opposed the suguration of the rebellion. Several parties in the South who were acting a postmasters when the war broke out, have aported the amounts of their indebtedness, and a few have forwarded the money. The Commercial says: The 2d United States olored cavalry mutinied on board a steamer ying at the wharf in Portsmouth last Tuesday wening. They took possession of the vessel, and refused to allow it to leave, and the next and refused to allow it to leave, and the next morning went ashore armed, and run riot through the town. The white troops were summoned from various quarters. Gen. Gra-ham took command of them, and soon over-powered the blacks and drove them aboard the ship, where preparations had been made for them. They were disarmed and sent down the bay. WASHINGTON, June 22.

In view of the action of Governor Pierpor in calling the Legislature of Virginia together for the turpose of removing the dissolities of those who have been in the rebellion and allow her them to work and held office a lawre distribute.

for the purpose of removing the dissolitties of those who have been in the rebellion and allow-ing them to vote and hold office a large delega-tion of loyal men of that State to-day visited the President, and laid various matters of im-portance before him. During the interview a letter was submitted to the President from General Wells, who performed such efficient services in the arrest of the assassin of Presi-dent Linceln. General Wells is the Provost Marshal of defences south of the Potomac. He says: Very soon after the fall of Richmond, I became aware that many of the leading secession-

cles were manufactured prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, they will not be liable to tax; and no duty will be assessed or collected on fermented liquors or on coal illuminating oil, distilled spirits, cotton or woollen fabries, when brewed, manufactured, or distilled prior to the said 1st day of September, 1862, whether the same were removed for consumption or sale or not, where satisfactory proofs shall be furnished to the Assessor of the District that the same were actually manufactured prior to that date. Articles manufactured or produced between the 31st day of August, 1862, and the 3d day of March, 1863, will be subject to the tax imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, on all such articles, and the tax to be ievised on all articles so transported or intended to be transported as aforesaid, will be that which was imposed by the law as it existed when they first became liable to tax. The assessment will be made at the rates which were obtained at that time. When an article is claimed to be exempted, or subject to a less rate of tax than is imposed by the law as it now exists, proof satisfactory to the Assessor of the district must be given of the rates of tax to which it is subject. Otherwise, it will be properly assessed under the law now in force. When goods have been removed from the District in which they are liable has been determined, the Assessor of the District in which the tax is to be paid, will determine the amount and certificates, and the same to be collected.

Under the Treasury regulations respecting the collection of laxes in the States lately in incurrection, which were issued yesterday, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has fixed Marshal of defences south of the Potomac. He says: Very soon after the fall of Richmond, I became aware that many of the leading secession-ists, despairing of resisting by force of arms the power of the Government or the mighty logic of events which was soon to make Virginia truly free, had determined to attempt by a policy we foresee could not do, therefore it was that soon after that event these persons, in considerable numbers, and in such concert as to indicate a common purpose, appeared and took the oath of allegiance.

The election of members of the Legislature was soon to be held, and among those who amounced themselves as candidates were some who had uniformly refused to take the oath, and preferred to lose their property, etc., rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of the United States.

The Postmaster-General has after consultation with Gen. Grant concluded to send gentlemen of known competency to the South to examine the condition of the railroads in that section, with a view to resuming the mails.

Many persons have come here to procure special pardons, while others are represented A constant throng of them were at the Executive Mansion to-day for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the Presideut. Hon. Martin Conway was among them as a representative, and Generals Ecnels and St. Jonn, and also twenty-five merchants of Richmond, who are worth each more than \$20,000, which excludes them from immediate pardon. They represent that their present exclusion paralyses their energies and prevents the application of Richmond, which is now so desecrated, owing to the late destruction by fire.

Gov. Pierpont, in bis message to the Virginia the following as a tax on manufactured tobacco now held in the South: When it is desired to now held in the South: When it is desired to send North for sale, or when removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, 1862, there is no tax; when removed between that and January 1, 1864, fifteen cents per pound; when removed between the latter date and April 1, 1865, thirty-five cents per pound, and if removed since the latter date, forty cents per pound—the owner being required, in all cases, to prove when it did leave the manufactory. The object of the regulation under which this tax is levied is to allow the people of the South to trade among themselves, but not to prectpitate their tobacco on Northern markets, where, without paying any tax, they could undersell at greatly reduced rates.

San Francisco, June 29.

of Richmond, which is now so desecrated, owing to the late destruction by fire.

Gov. Pierpont, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, recommends that the late amnesty proclamation of the President, or one of a similar character to that, be substituted for the one required by the Constitution as it now stands. He further says: The subject of negro suffrage is exciting great interest at present over the country, but as neither you nor I have control over that subject, it will of course not be subject to your deliberations. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize the marriage of persons of color. He also recommends appropriations for lunatic asylums and the institutes for the deaf, dumb, and blind, an increase of taxes to 15c on \$100 worth of property, raising of a legal note of interest to 7 3-10 ase of taxes to 15c on \$100 worth of proper-raising of a legal note of interest to 7 3-10 r cent, and fixing the day for electing members of the Legislature and the december of the Legislature. The message closes by invoking the blessings of God upon the State and country.

A resolution was unanmously passed in the House that in the opinion of the General Assembly the time has arrived when it was safe and expedient to restore the rights of voters who are distranchised by the provisions of the 3d article of the Constitution. The Senate concurred in the resolution, and a special joint committee was appointed to bring in a bill for

WASHINGTON, June 22. A most important expression of President Lincoln, on the question of negro suffrage, has just been given to the public in a letter which he wrote to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana:

Washington, March 13, 1864. Hon. Michael Hahn:
My Dear Sir: I congratulate you on havi fixed your name in history as the first Free State Governor of Louisians. Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored peoconsideration whether some of the colored peo-ple may not be let in, as for instance, the very intelligent, especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help in some trying time to come to keep the germ of liberty in the family of freedom, but

signment of claim as will entitle the holder to receive money due the soldiers.

The World's special says: One hundred and fifty-three thousand troops, seven thousand hoises, and three hundred thousand pounds of baggage have been transported from this city by railroad since the grand review was held.

The same special says, on the best authority, that Maximilian's agent, Mr. Elvin, whose presence in Europe is exciting so much attention, went out on a mission of a purely financial and commercial character. He has no connection with military affairs at all. He is the Emperor's chief cabinet officer, and is exclusively occupied with the latter's diplomatic and financial matters. The Emperor's mind is understood to be mainly busy now with questions of emigration and the extension of steam communication. Mr. Elvin's mission has direct reference to these matters. germ of liberty in the family of freedom, but his is only a suggestion not to the public but to you alone. Troly yours, A. LINCOLN. The South Carolina delegation very modestly ask that the Government shall redeem the Confederate bonds proper, which amount, according to their calculation, to about two hundred million dollars! The delegation represent over one million of the worthless trash, which is probably the secret of their anxiety on the lablect. matters.

The Tribune's special says: The rebel Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, is expected here soon, to apply for pardon. Southern Union men, who are conversant with his political course for the last four years, assert that he described the robol cause two were sixten and didourse for the last four years, assert that he de-erted the rebel cause two years since, and did verything in his power, in word or deed to tone for the errors he had committed. They sho state that, through his personal influence while Secretary of War, the loyal people of Preparations have been commenced for mustering out between 45,000 and 50,000 troops from the armies of Generals Meade, Hancock, and Logan. About 18,000 of these (effective), whose terms of service first expire, will be mustered from the Army of the Potomac by regimental organization. All absentees belonging to such regiments will be in addition to this number, and may swell it to 25,000. Hancock's veteran command will be reduced to 7,000

The Army of the Tennessee will lose fully 15,000. mnessee were treated with great leniency overnor Brownlow saved from imprisonment d Gen. Hickman from a rebel halter. The President will have a special interview with the South Carolina delegation on Saturday Three assassinations of Union men have or

General Grant and part of his staff left her this afternoon, by special cars, for Philadelphia and expect to be absent two or three days. The General's report will not be completed a early as stated, and is not likely to be delivere

early as stated, and is not likely to be delivered to the War Department till near the commencement of the next Congressional seesion, unless specially called for by some exigency.

There will probably be some considerable delay in the appointment of a provisional Governor for South Carolina. The delogation here do not all represent the Unionists of the State. There are few there to represent. One who aims to be the giver of advice to President Johnson, has deglared in Charleston that he wished the Yankees had but one throat that he might cut it. Ashed the Tankees had been able to be a sight cut it.

Another declared he would burn his house after than a damned Yankee should pollute it with his presence, and so on through the entire list. It is thought, therefore, that South Caro lina will be suffered to lie out in the cold for the

present.
Dr. A. G. Mackey, the newly appointed Collector at Charleston, has returned to the city after his visit to West Point, and is showing up their peculiar South Carolina delegation in varied colors. He charges that the men composing the delegation now here were original secessionists. They admit it to be true and attempt no concealment.

tempt no concealment.

Colonel Yates, of the delegation, entered Fort Sumpter immediately after its evacuation by Major Anderson, and remained in the rebei military service till the surrender of Joe Johnston. The others of the delegation voted and acted as consistent secessionists throughout They are here, acknowledging themselves de-feated and subjugated. They ask nothing but pardon and early action in appointing civil officers.

fficers.

The State is at present without laws; its cititens are completely humbled. A fearful portion are literally destitute of all mea

2 F. M. Captain Sands then informed me that on the 2d of May Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Magruder came on board the U. S. steamer Dickson, where they were met by Brig.-Gen. E. J. Davis, representing Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and learns that the surrender, arranged between the representatives of Generals Smith and Carby, were signed by Kirby Smith.

After signing the articles of surrender, Capt. Sands immediately took the necessary steps to buoy out the channels, and on the 15th proceeded inside the bar on the Cornelia, followed by the Preston, and landed at Galveston, acceptant of the Cornelia of the Cornelia of the Cornelia of the Capt. Sands immediately took the necessary steps to buoy out the channels, and on the 15th proceeded inside the bar on the Cornelia, followed by the Preston, and landed at Galveston, accompanied by Colonel Sievens, Commander Downs, and Lieutenant Commander Wilson, and had an interview with Mayor C. H. Leonard, after which the flag of the United States was raised on the Custom-house. The citizens conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. The flag is now floating on all the forts in the harbor, but as we have not a sufficient force from the fleet to garrison the latter, I have directed the light draught ganboats Cornelia, Preston, and New Loudon to remain inside the bar, where they will soon be joined by the Port Royal. laws.

The names of ex-Congressmen Wm. W.
Boyce and Mr. McIlliby are among those submitted by the delegation as certain to give satisfaction to the State, although they d'sclaim
all ddeire to influence the President's appoint
ment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that oy, of the Ossipee, to convey with his vesse he troops which are under General Canby. Is shoped that his fleet will in a few days b ment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that he disagreed with a majority of South Carolinians and declared for peace.

Mr. Illiby voted against secesh in the outset, and, like Governor Aiken, held aloof throughout the war. There is evidently very little sympathy between these delegates, and Mr. Mackey, whose loyalty is doubted, is to have another hearing on Saturday.

James W. Smith, of Selms, Ala., has been appointed United States District Attorney for that State. ready to despatch to occupy the different forts on the coast already surrendered to us. General Brown, of the United Stress army,

lent pardoned to-day Joshua Holt

r of Congress from Georgia, Franci of Virginia, and G. J. Hyams, o

on the lat instant, with his brigade, took possession of the garrison at Brownsville. The other forts on the coast of Texas, which have been heretofere blockaded by our vessels, are now held by the naval force; thus blockaderunning from Galveston and the coast of Texas is at an end appointed
that State.

Hop. Richard Bustead, of New York, was apinted Judge of the United States District ourt of Alabama by Mr. Lincoln, nearly a ar ago, and is expected to assume the duties

To day, I went on shore and had an inter-To day, I went on shore and had an inter-riew with the civil authorities, by whom I was cordially received, and, in a conversation with these gentlemen, they expressed their anxiety for a speedy restoration of the old order of things. They reiterated the desire that a por-cion of our naval force should remain in the narbor for their protection. I was accompanied on the visit by Captain Sands and a part of my command. been under consideration, but no conclu-arrived at. He will probably be sent to own State and tried for treason. s own State and tried for treason.

New York, June 23.

The Lynchburg Republican says a brother of rebel guerilla leader Moseby recently apd at the Provost Marshal's office in LynchLand inquired if the partisan chief would aroled if he surrendered himself, to which affirmative answer was given.

A few days afterwards Moseby made his apcersance, but in the meantime orders had been seelved from Richmond not to parole him, and as he had come in under promise of a safeguard, the Provost Marshal felt bound in honor not take advantage of his position, but ordered the to leave Lynchburg immediately, which the

very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
H. K. THATCHER,
Rear-Admiral commanding. Rear-Admiral commanding.

The Secretary of the Navy, in general orders, announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Admiral Dupont, after an honorable career of nearly fifty years in the service of his country. The order further says: This officer was distinguished for his ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and afteat. He was especially distinguished by the decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.

Major-General J. A. Dix, New York: The Navy Department has just received of-icial despatches from Admiral Thatcher, dated Galveston, June 9, reporting that on the 1st of June Gen. Brown, commanding the United States forces, occupied and garrisoned Browns-ville. On the 2d the rebel Generals Smith and Magruder met in the harbor of Galveston, Gen.
A. J. Smith representing General Carby, and
there signed the terms of surrender previously

agreed on at New Orleans. On the 5th of June complain that he hasn't back-bone enough.
Sanford Conever, the important Government
winess who has just returned here from Canada, will again be put upon the stand to-morrow, a full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the United States, and the flag of the Union was raised on the 8th of June. Admiral Thatcher went ashore, and was cordially received by the naval and military authorities aval force remain there.

Sheridan is also probably there.

The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued.

E. M. STANION.

and then will explain the cause of his deten-ion in Canada and the manner in which the

ebels there compelled him to sign false affida vits with loaded pistols to his head.

its with loaded pistols to his head.

Mashingrow, June 22.

A member of the Alabama delegation brings telligence from that State that most of the Diono citizens are unarmed while the rebellement is well supplied with arms formerly said by them in the most of the said to the said to them in the most of the said to the sai

nt is well supplied with arms formerly by them in the army. was present at the surrender of the rebel y's command, and states that out of the y thousand men that delivered up their accounting for the balance as lost, where-so had been hidden to be after reclaimed

Rear Admiral Dupont died in this city this

lately in rebellion, will be held to be subject, will depend in each case upon the particular circumstances. In all cases in which the articles were manufactured prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, they will not be liable to tax;

surrection, which were issued yesterday, the commissioner of Internal Revenue has fixed

soldiers but one-fourth of the amount coming from the Government. It has been decided that the check book transfer is not such an as-signment of claim as will entitle the hilder to

rred in the vicinity of Alexandria

reck past.

The Herald's special says Gen. Butler's friends

The Heraid's special says eef. Butter's friends repressing his name for the Millary Governorhip of South Carolina, in case he should fail in btaining the civil one of Idaho.

WASHINGTON, June 23,
The following has been received by the Navy

Department: West Gulf Squadron,
U. S. Flagship R. R. Cuyler,
Off Galveston, Texas, June 8, 1865.

OFF GALVESTON, Texas, June 8, 1865.

Sir: In my despatch to you, written at Mobile, informed the department that the rebel commissioners at Galveston had desired transportation to New Orleans to meet Gen. Canby with view to arrange the time of surrender, and hat I had directed such transportation to be urnished on the evening of the 28th of May. I rrived at New Orleans, where I remained till he morning of the 5th inst. During that pendid I had several official interviews with Colushbel Smith, commander of the defences of

bel Smith, commander of the defences of veston, who assured me that there would be

on opposition on the part of the forces under his command or people to the occupation of Galveston by the navy on the morning of the 5th. I left New Orleans on the steamer R. R. Cuyler, and arrived off Galveston yesterday at 2 P. M. Captain Sands then informed me that on the 2d of May Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Magrader came on board the U.S. steamer

, where they will soon be joined by the Port

I have also given orders to Commander Le-

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Washington, June 22.

Washington, June 23, In addition ro those heretofore mentioned-he following persons have applied for and re-gived the President's pardon under his procla-nation of the 27th of May last: R. H. Stuart, Vivaling Loby R. Davis of Fornessee, R. R. mation of the 27th of May last: R. H. Stuart, of Virginia; John R. Davis, of Fennessee; R. B. Kingsbury, of Texas; and E. J. Cheswell, of Maryland; also, Ed. Currington, R. H. Kings, bury T. D. Hogg, A. H. Dowell, M. Smith, M. Willard, Churchwell Harris, John Manning, Jr., Willard, Churchwell Harris, John Manning, Jr., Edwin Greade, C. S. Winstead, R. C. D. Bannean, J. M. Parrot, W. H. Stevenson, R. C. Siy, Authony Davis, R. H. Williamson, J. M. Peck, W. W. Wood, R. S. Tucker, W. Grey, G. W. Norwood, J. M. Leach, J. D. Emerson, and Lewis P. Olds.

Washingforn, June 22.

The following important decision concerning articles taxable in the States lately in rebellion, will be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-morrow: The taxes to which such manufactured articles transported, or about to be transported, beyond the limits of the States batch in preclion, will be held to be subject. Lewis P. Olds.

The President has directed Hon. W. P. Dale, The President has directed Hon. W. P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed to the Indian country to effect important treaties with the hostile and peaceable Indians. In his instructions to Mr. Dale the President says he deems the present a fitting time for renewed efforts to press on the Indians the pressing necessity for abandoning their wild and roving habits, and adopting in their stead more peaceful and industrious habits of civilized life. There is no longer any region of territory left within the United States where their rude habits and modes of life can prevail as formerly. They are bring pressed and hemmed in on every side by the advance of civilization and enterprising people, and they must therefore adapt themselves to the new order of things, live in peace among themselves and with their white neighbors, or they must inevitably perish. The policy of settling them upon suitable reservations of settling them upon suitable reservations where they may with the aid of the friendship

of the Government be able to subsist themselves off agriculture and other industrious pursnits, is left without an alternative.

These views have doubtless impressed themselves upon you during the period you have had the immediate direction of our Indian affairs, the immediate direction of our Indian affairs, and your experience in treating with the Indians, and your familiarity with their character, seems to point you out as the proper officer of the Indian Department to visit the various tribes it the Western territories, and enter into such treaties as will best secure permanent tranquillity on our borders, and promote their future welfare and prosperity.

The commanders of the various military distincts of the commanders of the various military distincts and commanders.

tricts and forts have been instructed to co-oper-ate with Mr. Dale, and render him all the asstance he may require.

Mr. Dale has been unwell for several days, but is now discharging the duties of his officand will leave for the West soon. WASHINGTON, June 23,
A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by the proclamations of the President of the 15th and 20th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot, but whereas the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist. Now, therethat measure have ceased to exist. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the blocksde aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports west of the Mississippi river, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the first of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovblockade thus rescinded was an international measure, for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or less subversion of the civil authorities in the region to which it applied, ann the impracticability of at once restoring that in due efficiency, may for a season make it desirable to employ the army and navy on these toward carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Despatches from New Westminster, capital of British Columbia, say: The work of stringing the wires of the Russian telegraph line commenced to-day in this city. A large force is employed. We will soon be in telegraphic communication with the mining camps of Caribo and intermediate towns. The city election of Portland, Oregon, yesterday resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket, with scarcely any opposition.

The Times's Washington special says: Most States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the 23d New York, June 23.

The Times's Washington special says: Most of the scamps who have been swindling our soldiers are caught with their hands fall of uncollectable accounts, one man having on hand \$42,000 of unpaid accounts against the Government. Large sums of money have recently been invested in soldiers' accounts by so-called claim agents in this city and Baltimore, who have purchased what are called Sager's check books, and cashed officers' accounts at an enormous discount. In some instances agents give soldiers but one-fourth of the amount coming

cay of June, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of America the 89th.

By the President.

ANDREW JOHNSON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NASHVILLE, June 24.

A guerilla leader named Duvall robbed and billed a man at Gordon's Ferry, on Duck river, a few days ago. Duvall has a squad of a dozen men, and is making great, disturbance in that region of country, declaring he will kill any one who accepts a complesion under the new one who accepts a commission under the pres-ent State Government. Duvall further says he ent State Government. Davall farther says he intends to restore slavery in Tennessee and murder all negroes who manifest any disposition to take care of themselves. All rebel slave-owners heartily approve his conduct. I understand that a cavalry force will be sent immediately to bring the bandit to justice.

The 2d Ohio artillery is in the city from the vicinity of Knoxville and Chattanooga, and will soon be paid off and sent home.

The Press and Times of this morning says it has beard a report that the 4th corps muticied below Cairo and compelled the steamers to return to that point, threatening to scuttle them if they did not.

f they did not. Washington, June 23. Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department that Admiral Goldsborough sailed Department that Admiral Goldsborough salied on the 22d inst., on his flag-ship (Colorado), to take command of the European Squadron, which is at present composed of the following-named vessels: Kearsarge, Niagara, Sacramento, and Frolic.

The Colorado has recently been re-fitted and is now one of the finest frigates in the United

is now one of the finest frigates in the United States Navy. Her armament consists of four 9-irch guns one 60-pound rifled gun, and two 20-pound rifles. She has a crew of about 600 20-pound rities. She has a crew of about boomen, 60 of whom are marines.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is the grand connecting link between the North and South, has been turned over by the Government to the civil government of Virginia, and it has been ordered that the Virginia Board it has been ordered that the Virginia Board in the contract of the c Public Works take possession of it on Tues-

of Public Works take possession of it on Tues-lay next.

Construction parties will commence imme-lately placing the road in working order two passenger cars will commence running on Tuesday as far as Bull Run, and it is expected that the road will go into operacion as far as Warrenton by next Monday. Gordonsville will probably be reached in about three weeks, and netween that station and Richmond trains are already running. already running.

It is supposed that orders have been issued for the arrest of the rebel General McCousland

on charge of arson and robberv. The van s now living on his farm in West Virginia, The vandal General Grant, accompanied by several mem-ers of his personal staff, left this morning for Philadelphia in a special train. He will be one about a week.

Thirty clerks were discharged from the Treas-

Thirty clerks were discharged from the Treas-ury a few days since for incompetency, and their places filled with competent men. Mr. M. Henderson has been appointed post-master at Wincbester, Franklin county, Tenn., and Chas. E. Woodruff at Madison, Davidson

and Chas. E. Woodruff at Madison, Davidson county, Tenn.

The court-martial in the case of Gen. Hurlburt will be one of the largest convened during the war. It will be composed of six or seven major-generals from Canby,s department, and several from the North.

The charges against Gen. Hurlbut are of a very serious nature, and comprise, it is alleged, a large extent of speculation and fraud, running over a period of more than a year. It has been surmised that many of these charges are ning over a period of more than a year. It mas been surmised that many of these charges are trumped up against Gen. Hurthut by disappointed contractors and speculators. The tria will probably take place in New Orleans. Gen. Grant's report of his campaign with the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan, May 1.1864, to the surrender of Lee, in 1865, has been convoluted. It is a lengthy document. en completed. It is a lengthy doc

New York, June 24.

The Herald's Texas correspondent, dated Brazas, Santiago, June 10th, says: Gen. Steele was at that place, and Gen. Brown was still in command at Brownsville. There were some rebel soldiers in the vicinity of the latter place awaiting parelle. waiting parole.

It was said that one of the batteries which the rebels run over into Mexico after Kirby Smith's trrender would be delivered up to the United tates authorities.

Gen. Weitzel had not arrived in Texas, but v looked for.

was daily looked for.

The Mexican Imperialists of Matamoras were much exercised in mind regarding the appearance in their immediate vicinity of so many United States troops.

The Herald's Washington special says that The Herald's Washington special says thinking the Lew applicants to the President for rdon are the following: J. W. Frazer, T. B. 51th, W. L. Cable, M. D. Corse, E. Haughn, R. Jones, and J. R. Tucker, Commodore of e rebel navy. The following civilians have en added to the list of applications since yes-Acc.

ay:
G. Hunter and Richard Hawes, of Kentuc J. G. Hunter and Richard Hawes, of Kentucky; Solomon Frank, A. Converse, Andrew Jackson, Ed. McCormick, of Louisiana; E Hunt, of Louisiana; H. F. Thompson and David Black, of Arkansas; Wm. W. Voorhees, R. G. Wain and G. B. Parmer, of Tennessee; Thomas Fleming and F. Y. Clark, of Georgia; J. Wm. Harris, of Mississippi, and B. T. Pinckney and D. J. Chandler, of Maryland. No prisoners of war above the rank of Captain are being released at present. leased at present.

The numerous applications for pardon from prisoners and civilians are filed away for future

ction, and none but exceptional cases immedistely granted.

The South Carolina delegation are to have another interview with the President to-morrow, Saturday, when they will urge the views of the secesh loyalists of that State in regard to construction.

They are not likely to have much influence in haping the course of events in that State, their cord being of a character to destroy any claim of confidence or regard for their sincerity or on the departure of the South Carolina delega-tion the coast will be clear here for any citizens of Florida who have been universally prominent in the late rebellion to put in an appearance and

ender to present their advice in regard to the condition of affairs in that, the last of the re-bellious States and offer restoration under the resent plan of reconstruction.

Dutt Green has not yet been pardoned. His ne South. It is understood that Sherman is the Democrat It is understook that the hard the condidate for Governor of Onio.

General Meade left for Philadelphia this morning, but is expected to return by the middle of next week and break up his present head-

He appears to manage the heaviest depots ver established in the world in a manner to or established in the white in a mainter of the commendation of all.

J. Minor Botts has succeeded in getting an der for the payment of \$10,000 for wood, repsented to have been furnished, taken, or de-

ed since the war began. e Tritune's Washington special of the 23d The Tritune's Washington special of the 23d, ys: The headquarters of the army of the Po-mac which are now on the Virginia side of he river near the long-bridge, are to be broken p in a day or two. Those entitled to their dis-planges are being mustered out, and but the teleton of a once noble and magnificent army own remains. Notwithstanding the announcements already

The members of the South Carolina delegathey were willing to employ their former was at a fair compensation, and would hence the cheerfully act in conjunction with his Buau in promoting the interest of freedmen in

eir State. Brevet Brigadier General Wager Swaire, late olonel of the 43d Ohio infantry, who lost a leg t the battle of Riveas Bridge, South Carolina, as been temporarily appointed Assistant-Com-issioner for the State of Alabama, in place of olonel T. W. Osborn, of the 1st New artillery.

General Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army.

New York, June 24. The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool n the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th inst., rived this evening.

The frigate Niagara arrived at Southampton on the 12th, exchanging salutes with a British higate. She would probably dock and refit. The Sacramento arrived the following day. The English armor-plated fleet, on invitation of Napoleon, is to make a tour around the French coast. The French armor-plated fleet is to do the same around the English coast. The combined fleets will be at Plymouth by the middle of July. dle of July. ord Brougham, in a speech at Fishmonger's

all, earnestly called on the United States gov-nment to use their victory in mercy as well as justice, and not stain the scaffold with the ood of prisoners whom they recently treated s warriors.
In the House of Lords Earl Russell explained In the House of Lords Earl Russell explained be withdrawal of belligerent rights. He said in Bruce had sought explanation of Johnson's straordinary threat of treating rebel vessels spirates, but could get none. His opinion was pat the threat was merely one of intervention. Parliament would be dissolved on the 10th of one.

The Morning Post says negotiations between The Morning Post says negotiations between gland and Canada are about to be satisfactoy arranged. Canada is expected to underket the whole of the western defence. The nal will be deepened. Efficient militia will maintained. The Imperial Government will ruish the entire necessary amount and arantee a loan to construct the intercolonial litroad. ilroad. The Paris Moniteur of the 13th publishes a

sels, The horse Gladiator won the grand prize. Paris Bourse flat. Mrs. Lincoln sent a reply to the Empress Eu-Mrs. Lincoln sent a reply to the Empress Eugenia's letter of condolence.

It is stated that the Emperor has agreed to reinstate Maximilian in all his rights in the event of his return from Mexico.

Spain has ceased to extend belligarent rights to the Confederates by a decree of June 4th A conspiracy against the Government of Valencia was discovered and thwarted.

An agent of Juarez had arrived at Turin to attempt to enlist Garibaldian officers and men for Juarez.

Boston, June 24.

The United States versus the claimants for venty bales of cotton—This case was heard in e U. S. District Court before Judge Loring, he cotton was picked up floating off Wilming-, N. C., by the steamer Vicksburg. Thited States libels it as a prize, and the Vicks arg claims it as property derelict. The de-sion is now given that the property is a prize to the United States. It has heretofore been be practice in New York to allow the finder to sep cotten and goods picked up, although the bint has not been previous to this decision ad-dicated. This decision establishes, therefore, very valuable precident judicated. This decision establishes, therefore, a very valuable precedent,
In the same court, a motion was made by the United States Attorsey for the sale of the G-corgia, the well-known Confederate cruizer, and was resisted on behalf of Edward Bates, of Liverpool, the claimant. The motion was allowed by the court and the sale of the vessel ordered, on the ground that longer delay would cause such depreciation in the value of the vessel as to affect the interests of all parties concerned.

FORT SMITH, ARK., June 24. The Indians agree to cease at once all hos-tilities against the United States and return to their homes and resume their former occupa-tions. Governor Wade also brings resolutions dopted by a council of twenty-two tribes who net at Armstrong Academy on the 16th, which eclare they will immediately cease all acts of ostility to the United States, and will send a elegation of five from each tribe to Washing ton to negotiate permanent peace. The Indians appear very friendly to the United States and auxious to resume friendly relations. grand council is to meet again on the 1st of September. Gen Bussey has issued orders in-viting the Indians to return to their homes, ing them that they will not be molested by assuring them that they will not be molesured by the United States authorities so long as they fathfully keep the temporary treaty of peace entered into. He has also provided for the payment for all beef cattle procured from the Indian Nation for the United States troops, and Governor Wade gives assurances turther trouble will be occasioned

Washington, June ?. Gen. Hurlburt, for a year past commanding Gen. Hurburt, for a year past commanding the Gulf Department, has ordered a court martial to investigate the charges made by the cogmissioners sent to investigate the affairs of that department. The investigation will necessarily involve the whole history of the Department of the Gulf under previous commanders. The South Carolina delegation had another interview with the President to-day. New York, June 24.

Railroad speculation has been unusually quiet Railroad speculation has been unusually quiet to-day, and operations have been very light and dull. All the stocks remained at about yesterday's quotations. Government stocks firm, with more demand for 5-20s. State bonds, bank shares, and railroad bonds firm but quiet. G-ld dull. Pettoleum stocks dull; Heidrick and Oil creek rising; also Buchanan farm; Cherry Ran 33, Excelsir 350, Phillip's 220, Fulton 610, Hit Hole, 1125. Webster 250, Duck Creek 250, Germania 45. United States 24, Rynd Farm 182.

The Post has the fellowing review of the wholesale market: The general character of the wholesale market for the past week has been more active, with a better demand for export. Flour has arrived more freely, and, under the less favorable news from Europe, prices declined 30@40c, and the tendency was still downward; at the close there was more inquiry for export. Extra wheat was freely offered, and for export. Extra wheat was freely offered, and the prices declined 5@6c. Oats active and advanced rapidly, closing firm at 77@77½c Pork active and pushed on the market at a decline; \$42@ 24 50, closing at \$24 50 for mess. Beef also pressed the market, but was very irregular, and closed heavy at \$10@13 for repacked mess, and \$12@15 for extra mess. Cut meats rapidly satvanced and quite scarce, closing firm at \$14 @14 25 for dry shoulders, and \$18 50@10 for pickled hams. Lard has fluctuated with exchange, and closed quiet at 15½@18½ 610 or ordinary to prime. Whiskey unsettled. Frauds, to an alarming extent, are being practised on the Government by an ingenious nethod of obliterating marks upon internal revenue and postage stamps, which can be done so completely that the stamp may be used any number of times. and \$12@15 for extra mess. Cut meats rapidl

co-completely that the stamp may be used any number of times.

A plan has been submitted to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury by which marks of cancel can become indelible, or which cannot be removed without destroying the stamp, thus affording security against further frand.

and.
In accordance with instructions, Paymasters ill not disburse money to men who left the olunteer service for regulars. When discharges from the latter are presented they will be invaliated by the Paymaster and the men returned to service.

The Augusta, Ga., Chronicle of the 7th inst. gives a full account of the conference held at Fortress Monroe January last. The article is a full statement of the negotiations, and is understood to have been prepared at the instance of Mr. Stephens.

stood to have been prepared at the instance of Mr. Stephens.

The Chronicle says Davis didn't communicate to the public with regard to the conference. Stephens says Davis first sent to him to say that Mr. Blair desired a conference between the authorities of the United States and the Southf for the subject of peace. Mr. Stevens replied, that Mr. Blair spoke by authority of President Lincoln. He most earnestly advised the conference, and recommended that the strictest secrecy be used, and the parties to the conference be Presidents Lincoln and Davis, and Generals Grant and Lee to be the only persons who were to know of the meeting. Mr. Davis disregarded this advice; and Mr. Stevens was informed two days later that himself, Hunter and Campbell were to go, Mr. Stevens did not wish to go, but did so to avoid unfriendly remarks. Three Southern gentleunfriendly remarks. Three Southern gentle-men met Mr. Lincoln and Seward, and after some remarks the subject of peace was opened.

Mr. Stevens urged the claims of his section

vith skill and address, for which the Northern papers have given him credit. Mr. Lincoln assured them that they might rely on the liberal exercise of the pardoning power. He suggested

Col. G. W. Bradley, Quartermaster of Transportation at City Point, and Brevet Major-General Wiley, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that department, have both closed their affeirs at that point and gone North on a leave of absence.

Col. Bradley is appointed Chief Quartermaster for the Department of Pennsylvania, and Maj. Wiley will probably go to Richmond.

He appears to manage the heaviest depote ever established in the world in a manner to havis looked upon proposals as insulting an eemed to have the conscience of Hunter in nat view. He wished the statement to go be hat view. He wished the statement to go be ore the public that only insulting terms were redered, but the commissioners declined to take it, on the ground that it was not true vith some difficulty they secured the respection f a brief and perfectly truthful but not ver ith some difficulty they secured the reseption f a brief and perfectly truthful but not very lear report that was published, and Davis en eavored to secure his object—crushing the outhern peace party—by an inflammatory depatch all over the country, followed by the ctual report, with a preface which was published at the time.

The Herald has a synopsis of a debate in the rench Legislature on the Maximilian question, fules Favre, the leader of the Republican party, aid the expedition was undertaken to recover a recognized claim of about \$1,000,000 with eventual claims which might vary from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and they had already incurred an expense of \$400,000,000. It had been promised that the French troops would protect the Mexicans of parties in the full exercise of their opinion, but this had not been done.

Washington, June 24.

Washington, June 24.
Parties who were prominent in the rebellion, and who desire to take the oath for the purpose of making special application for pardon, will in the future, it is understood, be required to take the oath in the districts where they reside instead of compared to this city. stead of coming to this city.

Large numbers of men are now availing lves of the benefits of the order directing e discharge of all men of the Veteran Re rve Corps who are entitled to discharge by ason of the regiments from which they were ansierred being mustered out. sterred being mustered out.

ermission has been granted the Chief Signa

er of the army to muster out all men of his

s whose terms expire prior to October I.

b hundred and thirty will be discharged

tary order was promulgated to-day, an ouncing the dismounting of the field-work thich compose the defences of Washington orth and south of the Potomac. New York, June 24.

The following steamships sailed to-day: City of London, for Liverpool; Germania, for Hamburg; Alhambra, for Charleston; Elen Perry, for Newbern; George Cornwall, for New Orleans; Nevada, for Savannah; Yazoo, for Richmond; and Louise, for Wilmington. The City of London took out \$210,000 in gold. MURDER AND ROBBERY IN HICKMAN COUNT

GUERILLAS.-We are informed by Captain N. Puckett, Representative from Hickman. ays the Nashville Press, that a guerilla leader med Duvall, who commands a squad of some ten bandits, went, a few days ago, to Gordon's Ferry, on Duck river, fifteen miles from Columbia, and robbed and killed a man who was en gaged in rafting cedar logs. The guerillas got een hundred dollars from the murdered man, who was supposed to be from Bedford county. The news was confirmed by two Confederate oldiers, who reached the city yesterday. This Duvall is making a good deal of disturbance in that region, and declares that he will kill every man who dares to accept a commission for any. civil office, great and small, from the exist rcular of the Minister of Marine, dated June th, closing the French ports to Confederate ng State government, which he regarded as authorized and wholly unconstitutional. Captain Puckett took out a number of magisate's commissions to Hickman the other day, but the persons for whom they were intended said that if they accepted them the act would st them their lives. Capt. Packett, of course, had to return with his commissions in hi pocket, leaving Mr. Davall acting guardian of e county of Hickman. Slavery exists in almost primitive vigor, and more than its primitive ardship in that county. If they dare to leave their masters and hire themselves to any other person Duvall pursues and shoots them, and his onduct is heartily approved by every rebel master. These matters certainly deserve to be

promptly inquired into. We charged that the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment are demoralizing the negroes of Kentucky, causing their stampede to camps, across the river, etc., by making them believe that they are not after all to be set free. The Democrat of yesterday virtually admits the charge, and expresses no regret thereat. It says: "And what if they did go? If they went to their friends over the river, where they can do better, who regrets it?" Le t be understood, then, that the opponents of the amendment in Kentucky do not regret the demoralization of its labor or the escape of its negrees from their homes. Stick a pin there.

Ex-Governor Wade, of the Choctaw Nation, has arrived here from Docksville to confer with General Bussey, commanding the district of the fronters for the return to their homes of all the Choctaw Indians who have been engaged in the Confederate army. A temporary treaty of reace was effected with the Choctaws at Docksville on the 18th by Colonel Matthew, of the 99th Illinois infantry, who was sent as a commissioner on the part of the United States.

The Indians agree to cease at once all hosurther along in the same article the Dem keep up the agitation for?

A PORK SPECULATOR GONE UP .- Eastman, a dealer in pork in New York, absconded the other day, leaving a cash deficiency of four hundred thousand dollars. He was a great bear," and had about sixty thousand barrel of pork sold short. The advance in prices broke im. The stock of pork in New York on the 1st instant was ninety-six thousand barrels; and et this single individual had contracted to deiver sixty thousand barrels. This shows how badly the trade has been demoralized; that it is controlled now, not by merchants, but by mere adventurers; and it also accounts for the requent and violent fluctuations in prices. The aginary losses by Eastman's default will rove heavy, but as there was little real pork nvolved, the real losses will not amount to much.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE -We take lessure in presenting to the public the followng correspondence, which has been submitted to us for publication: FRANKFORT, KY, June 6, 1865.

General Lovell H. R usseau:

Drar Sir: The agreeable duty has been assigned us of announcing to you that at a meeting of the Union members of the present General Assembly, held in the Senate Chamber on the 2d inst., you were unanimously recommended as their candidate for the office of Uni ed States Senator, to be elected by the egislature, and of requesting that, so fa pay be practicable, you will address the fa the several counties during the approach

In thus presenting you to the citizens of you In thus presenting you to the citizens of your tive State for this high trust, for which your lents and virtues so eminently fit you, allow to express the confident assurance we feel at the response of the people at the polls will ince their just appreciation of your distinuished and heroic services and self-sacrificing retion to your country in the most trying and levotion to your country in the most trying and eventful period of its history. COMMITTEE.

For the State at large-Geo. T. Wood, John Prall.
First District—Wm. R. Kinney. Third District—John C. Bohn. Fourth District—W. C. Whitaker. Fifth District—Wm. H. Grainger. Sixth District—James Wilson. Seventh District—Elijah Gabbert. Eighth District—M. E. Ingraham Louisville, Ky., June 12, 1865.

eorge T. Wood, John A. Prall, William R. Kin-ney, John C. Bohn, W. C. Whitaker, William H. Grainger, James Wilson, Elijah Gabbert, M. E. Ingraham, Sebastian Esfort, Committee: GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 6th inst., announcing that the Union members of the Legislature had unanimously recommended me as the randidate for the office of United States Senaor, to be elected by the next Legislature, and equesting me to canvass the State, is received, am deeply grateful for the support given me ast winter for United States Senator, by yourselves and those you represent; and this further and very flattering expression of your confidence obaces me under additional obligations. I shall cheerfully address the people of Kenucky during the approaching canvass, at such times and places as the discharge of my other uties will permit. Yours, gentlemen, very respectfully, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. Frankfort, June 23, 1865. CAUSES DECIDED, CAUSES DECIDED.

Dooley vs. Howard, Montgomery; affirmed.

Norman vs. Van Dyke, Shelby; affirmed.

Durrett vs Muphreysville Turnpike Company, Mason; affirmed.

Weatherford vs. Myers, Muhlenburg; reversed.

Arnett et ux. vs. Baird & Craycraft, Nicholas; reversed.

ersed. Chappell, Bruce & McIntyre vs. Roberts, Nicholas; re-rersed.

Stone et al. vs. Broaddus, Madison;
Fehrenback vs. Strauss et al., Louisville Chancery;
petitions for rehearing filed.
Laval s. Straus, Louisville Chancery; cross appeal
granted and cause continued by consent.
Lampton vs. Shafer. Louisville Chancery; continued,
Fearis vs. Fearis, Lewis:
Boyd vs. Case, Lewis:
Boyd vs. Case, Lewis:
Boyd vs. Chancery;
Bland vs. White, Louisville Chancery;
Bland vs. White, Louisville Chancery;
Gregory vs. Trabue, Louisville Chancery; were subnitted on briefs.

Old Eyes Made New WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, OR MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D., No.

GENERAL BUCKNER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS .-The following is Gen. Buckner's farewell ad-

HEADQUARTERS BUCKNER'S CORPS,) SHREVEPORT, LA., June 8. SHREVEFORT, LA., June 8. y
SOLDIERS: The struggle for independence has
seased. As soldiers of the Confederate States,
an army defending the rights of your country,
ou won the respect of your enemies and the
dmiration of the civilized world. The power
which you could not resist has crushed the
topes which you had cherished, and compelled,
we force of arms, obedience to the authority of ree of arms, obedience to the authority of nited States. You have obligated youres to abstain from further acts of hostility, are permitted to return to your homes to by your peaceful avocations without moles ation of your persons. The same fidelity thich you displayed upon the battle field should e shown in the new engagements into which our have voluntarily entered. Go peaceably to our homes; cultivate friendly relations with abstain from all hostile acts, and dis nance every attempt at disorder. You will ve much to forgive and much to endure; but, effeld, let the spirit of magnanimity and for-ide guide your actions in private life. When titude guide your actions in private life. When the passions of the hour shall have subsided, a returning sense of justice will compel even the people whom we have so long resisted, to concede that justice must have been the basis of the cause which inspired so many acts of heroism, and gave rise to the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion which you have so often displayed. To the Missouri troops of my corps, my commendations are especially due, for the orderly deportment and firm discipline which they have shown in the most trying emergencies. Soldiers, our official relations are now severed. You will carry with you, in your homes or into exile, my warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

(Signed) S. B. BIJCKNER

S. B. BUCKNER, Lieutenant General DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 21, 1865. CAUSES DECIDED.

Robinson vs. Redman, Louisville Chancery; affirmed, Schurman vs. same, Louisville Chancery; affirmed, Cummings vs. Griggs & Hays, Metselfe; affirmed, Country of the Change of the Chang Thomas Kennedy, Esq., of Nicholas county, admitted Thomas Rennedy, Esq., of Richolas county, admixed lorney in this court. Hunter vs. Hill et al. Madison; petition for modification of mandate and opinion filed.

Ingram vs. Plummer, Rowan; continued. Lee's executor vs. Graham et al., Mason; continued. Temple Basker & Co. vs. Poynts et al., Fleming;
Same vs. Smith, Fleming;
Same vs. Smith, Fleming;
Same vs. Pearce, Tolle. & Co., Fleming;
Latham et al. vs. Letham et al., Mason;
Calvert vs. Fagan's heirs, Mason; were submitted on ricife.

riefs.
Durett vs. Murphreysville Turnpike Road Com-any, Msson; argued by Hon, W. H. Wadsworth for ppellees, and argument concluded by Harrison Taylor, , for appellant.

he Chief Justice announced that, on Thursday, the inst., the court will call the causes docketed for the ay of the term, and then take a recess until the

th day of September next. Strode et al vs. Megowau's heirs, Fleming; set for trial the 26th of September next, by consent of parties. FRANKFORT, Ky., June 22, 1865

CAUSES DECIDED.
Fuller vs. Vermillion. Knox; affirmed
Cressep vs. Adams Express Co.; Hardin; reversed.
Pike vs. Commonwealth, Kenton; reversed. ORDERS. Techunter vs. Tedhunter's adm'r et al; petition for earing overruled, unter et al vs. Hill et al, Madison; motion of appels to modify opinion and mandate overruled, and re

lants to modify opinion and mandate overruled, and rehearing ordered.

Foster et al vs. Grigsby et al. Clarker re-argument granted, set for hearing on 58th day of September next, Banta vs. Snapp. Nicholas; Corbin vs. Marsh, N. cholas; Chispell et al vs. Roberts, Nicholas; Armett and wife vs. Baird & Grayeraft, Nicholas; Scott & Wurts vs. Bryan & Grubb, Greenup; were submitted on briefs.

Brinegar vs. Allen, Nicholas; argued by John M. Harlan, Faq. for appealant, and cause submitted.

Johnson et al vs. Holliday, Nicholas; argued by John M. Harlan, Eaq. for appellee, and submitted.

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumereland, Office Provost Mar-Hal-Greerate.

Active hostilities having ceased, and there being no reanized enemy in the country, it is ordered

I. That all citizens of the States of Florida, Georgia, labems, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, who ave been sent noth of the Ohio river to remain during to tar, be and they are hereby permitted to return to heir respective homes.

II. That all deserters from the late rebel army who rere sent rorth of the Ohio river to remain during the rar, be and they are hereby permitted to return to their omes. mes, II That all deserters from the late rebel army who re allowed to go to their homes, but were required to port cnce a month to the P ovet Marshal nearest their mes, are hereby relieved from their obligations to re-. That no military passes shall hereafter be require

rom citzens travelling on the railroads and rivers of his department.

Military conductors will be continued on all the railroads in the department, and will receive instructions to their duties from this office.

By command of Major-General Ggo. H. THOMAS.

J. G. PARKHURST,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Provost Marshal-General Department of the Cumberiand.

BOSTON MARKET.

June 20, 1865.
gg.—There have been sales of 700 kegs Bi carb Sic; 40 casks Bloaching Powders at 3%c; 30 ceroons
fife Cochines at 82%c, gold.
ny Baga—There have been sales of 100 bales on
terms. p—Sales of 450 bales Manilla at 14\2014\20; 500 o at 10c, gold. In Jute, sales of 100 bales at \$1 25, ides...There have been sales of 6,000 Western dry at

do wet salted at 8c.

-There have been sales of 30 ceroons Guatema-cases Bengal on private terms. AWARDS OF SUPPLIES AT ST. LOUIS. JUNE 21.

2 700 bbls mess beef at \$10@11 45.
4.5.5 do prime mess pork at \$20@30 59.
70 do mess pork at \$25.
940.000 he belear bacon sides at 17.40@18.50c.
425.000 he bacon shoulders at 14.40@14.55c.
56.000 bbls bacon shoulders at 14.40@14.55c.
56.000 bbls bacon at \$256c.
160.000 he boson at \$256c.
160.000 he bacon at \$266c.
1750.000 bbls hard bread in boxes and barrel
4c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. St. Louis, June 23, Henp—The market is steady, with sales to-day of 33 des dressed at 829: 5 hades commen undressed at 819: bales commen undressed at 819: bales prime at 810: \$\overline{0}\$ to oper—Sake of ood coins in loss at 123c, and 3,002 pieces witvale terms, thou—The market was rather dull to-day, and with od deal of firmness on the part of holders of choice buyers picked up the following lots: 77 bales midg, in two lots, at 32c; 8 bales do at 31c; 38 bales do at 5 bales low middling at 25c; 12 bales do do at 27c; 19 s do do at 28c; 2 bales ordinary at 25c; and 5 bales ordinary at 21c @ lb.

AWARDS OF SUPPLIES AT CINCINNATI. 1,696 bbls prime mess pork at \$20 50@32.

MARRIED,

n the 20th inst., at the residence of Samuel I. ger Esq., by the Rev. W. W. Hill, Mr. James F. Dugurons, of Rodney, Mississippi, to Miss Emma B. GEE, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. j22 d1* At the A. R Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Mc. ee, Samuel N. Johnston, of Jefferson county, to At-On the Soth May, 1865, by Rev. J. V. Crosby, at the sidence of the bride's parents, Dr. T. D. Ettlor, cott, to Miss Sue Browne, of Nelson county, Ky.

DIED. On the 19th inst., CHARLES CROMIE KEL cears. 3 months, and 3 days, son of James inia Kellogg.

At his residence, in the parish of Plaquemine La Near Charleston, Ind., June 22d, Mary R., consort of shua Phillips, aged fifty-two years. On the morning of June 23, 1865, of typhoid fever, IENNIE eldest daughter of Win and Margaret Thomp-on, of Jeffer son county, aged nine years, seven months, and thirteen days. Last evening at half-past eight o'clock, PATRICK N. MEWAN, in the 40th year of his age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, 1865.

Money for the past week has been ample for all deands, the banks, however, preferring 60 to 90 days paper

any other offerings, and all good commercial pap r of this class is freely taken ar 9 % cent,
Some of the National Banks have adopted the plan of
having the President's or Vice-President's or Cashier's that the practice which some of the National Banks e adopted, of having the signatures of their officers ingraved upon their notes, is not sanctioned by law.

The engraved upon their notes, is not sanctioned by law,

The engraved signatures of these officers, therefore, do

not furnish the legal attestation of the promise to pay on lemand contemplated by the National Currency Act. Though the bank committing the wrong cannot take ad-rantage of it to repudiate is swm issues, other National Banks would not be obliged to receive the notes." The Government is paying all city and country vouch with but little delay, and the brokers are buying the

ers with but little delay, and the brokers are buying the same when offered at 1½ discount.

In regard to stamping receipts, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, R. E. Rollins, has decided that, where a bill is receipted as "paid by check," which clearly expresses that the check was received in payment, it is subject to stamp duty; when a receipt merely acknowledges "that a check has been received, without expressing that it was received in payment of a bill or other indebteness, it is exempt from stamp duty. er indebtedness, it is exempt from stamp duty. Exchange continues plenty, buying at par and selling at par to 1.10 premium.
Gold since our last has fluctuated considerably, opening on the 19th at 142½, advancing to 143½, on the 29th declined to 138, on the 23d advanced to 142½, on the 23d

eclined to 140%, to-day opening at 142%, and closing

a very considerable amount of business has been done. he city has been very crowded with strangers and sol rs, a large number of the latter being encamped in the vicinity.

There has been little or no speculative moven uring the week, and the trade has assumed a healthy and remunerative character.

The sales of leaf tobacco have been very large, amounting to 1,799 hhds, increasing from day to day during the

ek, until the last two days, when a slight falling off in the quantity sold occurred; prices have been very good, and a large amount of capital has thereby been disbursed.

The receipts and stocks of all articles of groceries, drugs dry goods, and provisions have been ample, and prices

however, were seized by the Government for the trans ortation of troops, hence we have no line of boats now or that trade, but as soon as released they will return their usual trade.

to their usual trade.

Considerable rain has fallen during the week, which
has seemed greatly to mitigate the heat of the hot June
days. To-day has been the hottest of the season, the
thermometer ranging 90 to 94 in the shade. hermometer ranging 90 to 94 in the shade.

An estimate of the growing crops can now be made, is the season is sufficiently advanced, and, taking as ur data the reports from our own and nearly all the ther States, and the monthly statement of the Department of Agriculture for May, we conclude that the labor of the hubber dense will.

ul results. 365,707.074, promises to be still more prolific during the tesent year. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indias, Hilnois, and New Hampshire, it is said the yield ill be greater than for a decade of years. Luxuriant latures have gladdened the stock, and should result in ducing the cost of beef, milk, and butter to the den ens of our cities.

cus of our cities.

An average amount of winter crops were sown last
all, and in all the States but Delaware, M seouri, and
innecota, wheat is looking much better than usual at his season of the year.

Large quantities of the crop of 1864 vet lie waiting in id to be a drug in the market, owing to the bright rospects of the present harvest. Winter rye looks be er in every State except Delaware and Minnesota, and faince of the same as to winter barley, with the exception of faine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennyivania, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, and West Virginia; in all the States, however, the crop promises an average yield, except in Connecticut, New Jersey, Penn-sylvanis, Illinois, Minnesota, and West Virginia. n every one of these States there was less of wheat, ye, and barley winter-killed than usual.

The spring, like the winter crops, give promise of arge yields. In nearly all the States an average area f ground was sown with spring wheat, and in all the states excepting Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Indiana, and Minnesota it looks much better than usual. The reports concerning the oat crop are still more en-couraging. Good judges estimate the corn crop will be larger this year than last, when it amounted to 520,451,-Heavy showers in some Iccalities kept corn back somewhat, but the warm weather since has brought it rapidly forward. In the Southern States immense fields of corn, with here and there a field of wheat, are reported.

n the most flourishing condition. In Georgia a great eal of corn has been planted, as well as in Alabama, and deal of corn has been planted, as well as in Alabama, and in North Carolina never before in the kistory of the State has such a breadth of wheat been sown as was last fall. The same is true in South Carolina and other Southern States, many having substituted wheat, corn, &c., for other tokes, for otton, tobacco, &c. In Virginia there was more whea will be obtained this year.

We subjoin the following table as the current rates

the Indiana—
the State Banks 1 dis.
Free " 2 dis.
ILLNOIS—Solvent Banks 3 dis.
Finen " 2 dis.
Lunion Fank 5 dis.
Finenters Bank 45 dis.
Finenters Bank 45 dis.
Finenters Bank 45 dis.
Finenters Bank 45 dis.
Bik of Tenn, 80 dis.
Louisiana—Seattlinore Banks 114
Creccent City 50 dis.
Bank of N. O. 75 dis.
Creccent City 50 dis.
Bank of N. O. 75 dis.
Lunion Bank 55 dis.
Canal Bank 15 dis.
Citizens' Bank 15 dis.
Citizens' Bank 15 dis.
Citizens' Bank 15 dis.
VOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unotherwise stated. In filling small orders to the unitry trade, an advance of the state of the state.

ALCOHOL-We quote at \$4@4 35 % gallon. COTTON-Considerable quantities are in transitu rom Alabama to this port. Sales 10 bales low middling ennessee at 29c, and some inferior has been offered at COTTON YARNS—Sales to the trade of 145 bags at 40c

for No. 500, 34c for No. 700, and 37c for No. 600, and 175 bags at 35c, 38c, and 41c, in lots, for the different num-COAL—Best Pittsburg continues to retail at 28c, Holds during the week advanced their rates to 32c, but the ported rise at Pittsburg and the departure of coal for market caused them to reduce their rates to 23c

omeroy is selling to boats at 22c.

Broom Corn—It is a fact which all farm ware of, that broom corn planted by the 1st of July will do well and produce a good crop. In case the rav-ages of the bug should be such as to induce farmers to plow up their wheat ground, they will find that baplant ng the land with broom corn, a profitable crop may be aised. The factories are buying at \$15 50@17 50 po

nd fikins 20@22c. Beeswax buying at 30@33c. Chees:
-Western reserve in lots 15c, small sales at 15-½c, dair boice at 13@4c, and Hamburg at 19@19½c, net weigh Dried apples-6@7c for old. Dried peaches 20@32c. eathers-buying price 55@57c. Flaxseed \$1 30@1 35 otatoes—old \$3@3 50, and new at \$5 per bbl. Potatoes—old \$\$@3 50, and new at \$5 per bbl.; Eggs 22@20c for fresh. Brooms—Common \$4@;; Shaker. best, \$8 30@6 50, Louisville make, best, \$6 \$\tilde{g}\$ doz. Ginseng buying at \$5@70c. Beans nominal at \$1 20 for white. Onlons—old none in mar-

ket.

Conv Meal.—We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bolted

ow 14@16c.

Dry Goods—During the week a very active business has been done, and a better tone pervades the market. Goods purchased last week could not now be duplicated. week at 30c, but since 25 bales have been sold at 30c, which is now the regular price. It is difficult to give to the distant reader accurate quotations, Towing to the fluctuations of gold. Prints have maintained their rates, and are now quoted—Standards 25@37c, merrimaes 27 29c, ginghams 32@321/c, Kentucky jeans 35@45c. colored and paper cambries 20@22c, tickings 50@60c, blearhed sheetings 20@422/c, spool-cotton \$1 per dozen for Coate's or Clarke's.

DEUGS AND DYES -- A very active trade has continued

FLOUR-The market continues firm, the stock being

ry light. We note sales of 3,182 bbls, including 2,000 to the U.S. Commiseary Department, at prices ranging as follows: \$6@6 50 for superfine to plain extra, and \$7 25@7 50 for extra family. Favorite fancy brands ommand at higher rates.
FEUVIS-Sales of lemons at \$18, oranges \$14 39 nts (Zante) 20c, prunes 5@28c, citron 35@40c ₩ lb. M. R. raisins \$6, layer do \$6 50 \$\text{ box.} \\ \text{GLASS-We quote card rates } 8x10 \text{ at \$5 } 40@5 75, 10x12

t \$5 75@6, and 12x18 at \$7 20, with the usual discount GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce. We note sales of 500 burhels white wheat at \$1 40, and 250 bushels red at \$1 30; also 1,000 bushels inferior red wheat at \$1 25. Corn continues firm, with sales of 5,100 bushels in lots from first hands and store, at 90cgs3t, and 6,000 do, arrive at 86,69c. Oats are more active, and advancing. Sales of 1,600 bushels, including sacks, at 65c from first

hands, and 1,000 from store, at 70c, and 1,800 do at 65@68c

@70c. In other grains there is nothing doing. Barley

nominal, at \$1@1 20. Rye 85@92c.

GROCERIES—A very active trade has prevailed duri the week. Sales of Rio coffee have ranged from 31@ 31%c in lots, with small sales at 31%@32%c. Sugars have been in good demand for the better grades of Louisiana and island at prices ranging from 14@17c, as to quality. Hard standard, granulated, crushed and powhaving the President's or Vice-President's or Cashier's name engraved on their notes, instead of being written, as required by law. Protesting against this pernicious system, the Comptroller of the Currency has published a letter, under date of the 8th inst., wherein he states \$125, as to quality and package.

HEMF—In the absence of any transactions we continue to quote nominally, Kentucky rough \$130(@\$135; Kentucky dressed \$250@275 \$\forall ton.\]
HIDES—We quote green at 4@4\%c, dry salted at 9@ 10c, and flint at 12c. HAY-Sales old timothy to dealers at \$17@19 P ton. Loose hay is quoted at \$15@16 \$\text{ fon.}\
HOPS—New Eastern 25@30c; old do 15c.
IEON AND STEEL—Pig iron \$50@55 \$\text{ ton.}\
Stone coal

bar iron 4% @5c; charcoal bar 5@5%c, as to quality. Other sizes at corresponding rates. Coopers' hoop 6@8c; sheet iron 7@11c; Juniata 14c; A. B. steel 11c; steel slabs 14c steel wings 15c; nail rod sweed 15c. Castings—grate and ordinary 8% 49c. Pulleys 10c. ars 6% 47cb LUMBER-We quote the wholesale rates for poplar first quality, at \$30; second do \$25 39 M. Pine, in the raft, all grades, from \$96@30. Culls \$15. Hemlock, joists, scantling, and boards \$15@17, in the raft. Pine shingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. Poplar machine cut do, on the raft, \$4. Laths, pine, \$4: Pop'ar do \$3 50. Dressed flooring retails for Pcp'ar do \$3 59. Dressed flooring retails for first-rate at \$85; second do \$75; third do \$85; c.mmon \$50. Weatherboarding re-tails, second-rate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$35. Pine shaved or sawed shingles retail at \$3 50 for first quality, and \$8 for second quality \$9 M. Poplar shingles retail at \$5. Pine lather retail at \$5; poplar do \$4. Licorics—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 45c. LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1 75@3 for and \$2 75@3 \$9 bbl for hydraulic cement, and \$5

@6 for plaster.
LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 44@45c; hemlock sole 36@ 38c; Buffalo slaughter 40@43c; harness 25@37c: skirting 45c; city kip-skins 75@85c; calf skins MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Sales of 150 boxes choice Virginia chewing at 75c@\$1 per 1b; black sweet and 10

at 70@75c; do 1/2 at 70@75c; navy pounds at 68@70c; do 1/2 pounds at 70@75c; bright fine pounds \$1 50@1 75: medium do \$1 10@10 25; do 1/2 pounds 90@95c; bright We have a tri-weekly packet line to Memphis, connecting with the Arkansas and White river boats at that point, besides packets running up the Tennessoe and Green rivers. Our Cumberlane river packets bls, \$16; do half do \$7 50. Herring \$\porall \text{box} \text{box 10s and 11/4s 85@95c. common pounds 65@75c; do out of

OILS-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 70@1 75; No. 2 zine 50@55e; lubricating 50@95e; straits \$1 60; tan ners' bank \$1 50 @ gallon.

Offal—Sales of shorts at \$28, and shipstuff \$30@3

er ton. Middling \$40, and bran at \$23@25 per ton.

PAPER—Sales crown wrapping at 76c; medium do \$1 12%, and double crown at \$1 50 per bundle. PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market has been active all the week, and large shipments are making to Tea-nessee and New Orleans. Mess pork is quite dull and minal, at \$25. Bacon is in good request; plain ham canvassed, 18%@19c for choice; clear sides 17c; cored 15%@16c- Pork-house shoulders 15@15% e week to city dealers have been made to the exte f 15,000 pieces at 24c. Prime lard in tierces command @18½c, and in kegs 20½31c. Dried beef, plain, 17c of sugar-cured do in canvas 18@19c per lb.
POWDER—We quote rifle at \$10@10 50; blasting a

8 50@9. RAGS—Have declined. Cotton rags we quote at 4@ Act: soft woollen 3c; hard woollen 1c @ lb.
Salt-Sales of 100,000 lbs to the Government at 97;
er 100 lbs, equal to 48% per bushel. The wholese continues at 50c for Ohio and Kanawha per bushe

SOAP-We quote German No. 1 at 10%c, and No. 2 at %c, palm 10@11c, and fancy at 20@23c.
STARCH—We quote Madison at 7c, with sales of 15 Woor Buyers paying for unwashed 35c; tub-washed

55@57c, and for choice 60c.

WHISKEY—The market is dull and nominal. Sales of raw at \$2@2 05 during the week. WHITE LEAD—Pure white 16c, inferior 7c, lither tock, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C.

at \$15; sheet iron at 7@11c; copper at 60c; block tin at 50@55c; and lead at 11@12c. 50@55c; and lead at 11@12c.

Tube No. 1, per doz.
Tube No. 3, per doz.
Tube No. 3, per doz.
Tube in nests, 3s.
Tube in nests, 5s.
Washboards, per doz.
Churns, No. 1, per doz.
Churns, No. 3, per doz.
Churns, No. 3, per doz.
Buckets, painted.

FERIGITS—To Memphis, pound lots 50c; corn, \$\overline{y}\$ bag. \$40c; flour 75c; apples 50c; salt \$1 75c cement 75c; been and ale \$1; whiskey and oil \$1 \$5; pork \$1 \$\overline{y}\$ bit, horse \$1\$, mules \$7 \$\overline{y}\$ head. To Nashville, \$6c for pound lot and \$1 % bbl for flour. To Tennessee river. \$1 per 100 lbs. To New Orleans, pound lots 75c; hay \$15 per ton cattle \$15 per head. cattle SIO per head.

TOBACCO—The sales of the week have amounted to 1,790 hbds, with a rejection of bids made on 137 hbds.

The particulars will be found as follows for each day of

\$5@5 90, 83 do at \$6@6 85, 23 do common lucs at \$7@ 16 do at \$13@13 75, 13 at \$14@14 75, 18 at \$16@16 75, 13 at \$17@17 75, 7 at \$18@18 75, 7 at \$19@19 75, 2 at \$20, 5 at \$21@21 75, 2 at \$22 25@23 75, 2 at \$33 25@23 50, 2 at \$24 50, 2 at \$25 25@25 75, 1 at \$26 75, 8 at \$30@30 50, Tuesday—The sales to-day were active and large, amounting to 339 khds, with a rejection of prices bid on 40 hhds. The prices obtained for all grades fully maintsined the late advance, and, in some instances, highe prices were paid for the better qualities. We note sales of 5 hhds trash at \$3 18@3 75, 18 factory lugs at \$4@4 90, 56 hhds do at \$5@5 90, 40 hhds common lugs at \$6@6 95, 20 at \$7@7 95, 16 at \$8@8 80, 13 do common leaf at \$9@ 975. 8 at \$10@10 75, 15 do heavy do at \$11@11 75, 20 at \$12@12 75, 17 at \$13@13 75, 15 at \$14@14 75, 20 at \$15@15 75, 23 at \$16@16 75, 20 at \$155 23 at \$16@16 75, 25 at \$17.25@17 75, 6 at \$18@18 75, 5 at \$18@10 75, 5 at \$1 \$21@21 75, 6 at \$22@22 75, 3 at \$23@23 75, 3 at \$24 25@ 24 75, 2 at \$25, 1 at \$27 75, 1 at \$29, 1 at \$31 50, 2 cut

88@8 75, 9 hbds common leaf at \$9@9 80, 11 at \$10@ 10 50, 10 do heavy do at \$11@11 75, 10 at \$13@13 75, 15 at \$13@13 75, 18 at \$14@14 75, 13 at \$15@15 75, 31 at \$16@ 16 75, 18 hhds good to fine leaf at \$17@17 75, 16 at \$18@ 18 75, 11 at \$19@19 75, 7 at \$20@20 75, 5 at \$21@21 50, 4 at \$22@ 22 75, 3 at \$23 25@23 75, 3 at \$24@24 50, 1 at \$3

Il sustained the advance before noted: very little elow \$4, and some went as high as \$50 the ran rem \$35 75 to \$50 for the finer qualities. The offerings smounted to 310 hogsheads, with bids on 10 hogsheads nly rejected. We note sales as follows: 1 hhd trash at 2 80, 4 at \$3 05@3 60, 20 hhds factory lugs at \$4 100 eaf at \$9@9 90, 14 at \$10@10 75, 9 do heavy do at \$11@ \$11 75, 14 at \$13@13 75, 7 at \$13@13 75, \$10 at \$14@14 75, 14 at \$15@15 75, 10 at \$16@16 75, 9 do good to fine leaf at \$17@17 75, 6 at \$18@18 75, 4 at \$19@19 50, 2 at \$20 25@20 75, 5 at \$21@21 50, 2 at \$24@34 25, 1 at \$25 5. 1 at \$26 25, 2 at \$27 75, 2 at \$28 50@28 75, 2 at \$35 25

ty cutting leaf at \$50. what lower, the highest price obtained to-day being \$36. The offerings amounted to 254 hogsheads, with the bids on 25 rejected. 2 hogsheads trash at \$2, 6 at \$3 25@3 80, 22 of factory lugs at \$4 10@4 90, 72 at \$5@5 90, 27 of Geods purchased last week could not now be duplicated. Standard bleached goods have maintained their prices, while brown heavy goods have declined to 23c for Great Western, with sales of 25 bales in the early part of the week at 30c, but since 25 bales have been sold at 23c, which is now the regular price. It is difficult to give to the distant reader accurate quotations, I owing to the distant reader accurate quotations, I owing to the formulations of sold. Prints have maintained their rates. SATURDAY-The market to-day was not so active as in the early part of the week. Sales and prices, how were good, with but 5 hhds below \$4, and rang were good, with but 5 hids below \$4 and ranged as high as \$41. The offerings amounted to 354 hids, as fol-ows: 1 hhd stems at \$2.85, 4 hhds trashy logs at \$4. 3 75, 47 do factory lugs at \$4@4 95, 50 at \$5@5.95, 23 at 1\$6@6 85, 10 common do at \$7@7 80, 13 at \$3@8 75, 11 18666 85, 10 common do at \$767 50, 15 at \$360 15, 11 common leaf at \$969 75, 14 do heavy do at \$10610 75, 8 at \$11611 75, 11 at 12612 75, 11 at \$13613 75, 10 at \$14 14 75. 19 at \$15@15 75, 10 at \$10@16 75, 4 good to fin f at \$17@17 75, 4 at \$18@18 75, 3 at \$19 25@19 75, 3 at

\$40, and 1 at \$41. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. SHELBY HOUSE—Donaldson & Brooking.
LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1865.
The price of cattle is still on the decline, notwithstand

ng the limited supply on the market. Stock all sold. Sheep and lambs have gold briskly at reduced prices Hogs have advanced, notwithstanding the supply has we quote the best grade of cattle at from 6 to 6%c; common to good, 4 to 5%c; inferior, 3 to 4c.

Hogs of the best quality are selling briskly at 10c, and

Hogs of the 200 nferior from 9 to 10c. BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Vissman. LOUISHOR HOUSE—H. P. VISHAMA,
LOUISHULE, June 34, 1865.
The cattle market has again been very dull the present
week, and prices have again declined 35 to 50 per cent.
The demand was confined to city butchers, and a few to
Government contractors. None offering suitable for
shipping purposes. Sales range—choice and extra none;
first quality, 5% to 6%c; fair to good, 4% to 5%; common
and rome, 3% to 64, cress weight.

and rough, 31/4 to 4c, gross weight. Sheep-The demand is very small and market dull. at 3 to 4%c, live weight, for good quality. Lambs sell at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per head for good quality. Common not The hog market is very firm, and sales range at 71/2 to

, gross weight, for the different qualities. RECEIPTS. MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN ATCHICAGE
—RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE WEE
—COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENT
SINCE JANUARY 18T.

Total.......42957 323592 575531 335768 for, wk last y'r 37964 366183 1169420 160425

Cingston...... 45625 Foderich...... 650 10060 7547 The following tables show the receipts and shi f flour and grain from January 1st to June 1 RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEA | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1904 | 1903 | 1904 | 1903 | 1904 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1904 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 | 1905 |

1865. 1964 . 625,373 492,852 . 1,972 425 3,980,196 . 5,416,919 4,023,021 1 . 3,055,140 3,64,831 . 133,166 131,413 . 83,046 72,665 PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET. Monday, June 19.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET Sales to-day: 81 heef cattle, 24 hogs, 10 milch cows. veal cattle k on sale: 245 beef cattle, 1,107 hogs, 559 sheep, 63 cows, and 184 veal cattle.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

THURDDAY EVENING, June 15.

Cotton—There is a fair inquiry but only a moderate amount effering, and the only sale reported thus far is blue's barely good ordinary at 24c. There were cales of 177 bales ye sterday more than reported, which swells the business of the day to nearly 800 bales.

Sugar and Moissew—There is very little sugar and no molesces in first hands on sale. The only sales of sugar this merning were 35 bbls fair Louisiana at 13½c, and 29 bbds fair Luba at 13c and 29 bbds fair tuba at 13c and 29 ordersees. classes. Western Produce—We have no change to notice in

O. P. JOHNSON, of Butler county, is a Union can # date for the State Senate in the District composed of the counties of Butler, Ohio, and Muhlenburg.

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Printers' and Binders' Warehouse

THE SUBSCRIBERS MANUFACTURE Type Revolving Double and Single Cylinder Printing BED AND PLATEN POWER PRESSES

FOR Monday—The market continues firm, and prices were ell sustained. Sales to-day amounted to 253 hhds. The fices bid on 32 hhds were rejected. Sales 3 hhds trash t \$3 05@3 40, 10 do factory lugs at \$4 20@4 90, 20 do at \$3 @63 50, 23 do common lugs at \$4 \$7 @64 50, 20 do common lugs at \$4 \$7 @65 50, 30 do at \$8 @68 50, 23 do common lugs at \$7 @65 50, 4 do at \$8 @8 80, 12 do common leaf at \$9 @9 90, 6 do at \$1 @61 50, 8 do leaf at \$12 @13 75, 13 do at \$11 @11 50, 8 do leaf at \$12 @13 75, 13 do at \$10 at \$10 cm sheet of the first state of Letter-press, Coppenjate, and Lifeotropping, and Ricetropping, and

> Railway Newspaper Press, SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

Hand Printing Machine, Either of which is especially designed to supply News-ps pers of moderate circulation with a cheap, plain, and serviceable Frinting Machine, capable of doing also the ordinary Job work of an out of town office. They are designed to run exclusively 18 hand, at a speed of 700 control of the control of the control of the control of the gripe, per hour, and at this rate will run without jar or gripe.

yoise.

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is pleasing the tastes or faincy or our consumors when the property of the pro

MANUFACTURED IN KENTUCKY.

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ince has intimated that even this Congressions ower could be applied to citizens not belong ag to the army or navy. The powers give o Congress is to make rules for the governmen

d regulations of the land and naval force

artifice of ingenuity can make these word

and navy, and they are therefore to be control to exclude others as if negative words that effect had been added.

hat effect had been added.

And this is not only the obvious meaning of
the terms considered by themselves, but is de
nonstrable from other provisions of the Consti-

With this view, they adopted the fifth const

(Signed) United States Purch

United States Purchasing Agent.
The following is reported from Shreveport
Due regiment of colored infantry and five thou
and cavalry started for the interior of Texas tearrison the towns and to protect the citizen
from griefillas.

NEWBERN, N. C. June 19

New York, June 19.

The Times's special says

se infamous crime, unless on an indict-the Grand Jury, except in cases arising

New York, June 17.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says a conference took place in that city on Thursday ast between Gov. Pierpont and the members of the Virginia Legistature. The subject under consideration being a proposition to extend the ight of suffrage beyond the limits imposed by the Alexandria Constitution, by which all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded rom the privilege of voting. If Virginia is not represented in the next Concress it will not be because Virginia is uning to fill seats in that body. Candidates or these positions are coming to light Ing to fill seats in that body. Candidates for these positions are coming to light rapidly, including some gentlemen who, a short time ago, would have considered themselves insulted by being called citizens of the United States. It is evident the late rebel Governor, Extra Billy Smith, proposes to run for election if he can first get President Johnson to pardon him.

pardon lim.

There is an immense number of rebel prison ers now at the Battery Barracks. Several hur dred of them left for the South yesterday. To remainder are expected to leave in a few day. The Herald says that Generals Burler, Bandan neglecting to send in the and Heintzelman, neglecting to send in their resignations on or before the 15th inst., were mustered out of service on Friday last. The Times' Washington special says the post-offices at Winchester and Danville have been re-

hen in active service in time of war or publi unger. This view is elaborated by reference the highest legal authority, and the constitu-onal questions are discussed at length. Th ixth amendment, which our fathers thoughts ital to individual liberty when assailed by Go sixth amendment, which our fathers thought so vital to individual liberty when assailed by Government protecution, is but a new guaranty. In the course of his argument Mr. Johnson sald he had brought forward this question of jurisdiction only because he consciously believed it to be his duty. He did not seek impunity to any one engaged in the horrid crimes of the night of April 14th. Over them the civil courts of this District had ample jurisdiction, and will faithfully execute it if the cases are remanded to them. As to the case of Mrs. Surratt, he referred to her as a woman who was educated, a devont Christian, ever kind, affectionate, and charitable, with no motive disclosed to us that could have caused her to participate in the crimes in question. He said we had no evidence uncontradicted of showing that she was a participant. He would say nothing of the testimony that would be reviewed by his associates. As to the evidence of Weichman and Loyd, he said if the facts they state were true, their knowledge of the purpose to commit the crimes and their participation in them is much more satisfactority established than the alleged knowledge and participation of Mrs. Surratt.

Mr. Alker, stated to the Court that he Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina remain to be, and will soon be, appointed under the same general principle that the other lately rebellious States have thus been supplied. The remaining appointments for Georgia will be made early this week. The following gentlemen will probably be selected: John Erskine, of Atlanta, for U. S. District Judge; A. W. Stone, of Savannah, for U. S. District Attorney; E. L. Danning or E. J. Riddel, of Savannah, for U. S. Marshal.

A special to the Tribune from Washington on the 18th, says: It is ascertained there is a seeret combination among the rebel real estate owners of Richmond to sell to any Northern or Yankee purchaser. This accounts for the fact that property there is now held from 100 to 300 per cent higher than by the rebellion.

There is a good prospect that the pardoning carnival is about over. The scores of eminent statesmen, lawvers, and politicians who have thronged the White-house and accound the new control of the new thronged the White-house and accound the new control of the new thronged the White-house and accound the new control of the new thronged the White-house and accound the new control of sional Governors for Florida, Alabama icipation of Mrs. Surratt. Mr. Aiken stated to the Court that he

A strong pressure was brought to bear upon could not be prepared to read the argument in the case of Mrs. Surratt till Wednesday. The elay was attributable to the volum dence previously to be examined by him dence previously to be examined by him.

New Orleans, June 17.

General Sheridan is busy directing the Texas expedition. General Merritt, commanding the cavalry, is moving into Texas with a large force via Red river and Shreveport. General Granger and staff and General Weitzel and staff left New Orleans this morning for Texas on the coast steamship Orescent. Weitzel goes to Brazos. Granger goes to Galveston, and takes command of all the troops in Texas, with head-quarters at Galveston. xecutive interference.

Officers and men hereafter duly commissioned

missions to the Governors.

A special to the Times says: The claims of the cotton seized at Savannah are now coming before the Secretary of the Treasury, and nearly the whole of it will be claimed as belonging to private owners. But the well informed citizens of Savannah, now here, assert that not more than 6,000 of the 39,000 belonged to loyal citizens.

Among the rebels pardoned within the last 48 hours is E. M. C. Bruce: of Ky., late member of the rebel Congress, and formerly of the firm of Bruce, Armstrong & Co., of Nashville, and subsequently of Atlanta, a heavy contractor for the rebel government. He has made over a million of dollars out of the war, which is safely invested, and he now recieves absolution and

from guerillas.

Not more than ten thousand bales of cotton will be brought from that district. Much cotton has been sold at ten cents per pound. There is very little planted this year.

The negroes are giving much trouble. They will not labor, especially when they can get Government rations. They are leaving the plantations in great numbers and going to New Orieans. The corn crop will be large.

General Herron's administration of affairs gives much satisfaction.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The President has decided to abolish the trade restrictions west of the Mississippi, as well as everywhere else. The cotton trade will soon be declared open to the world. It has been definitely decided that Davis shall be tried in the civil courts, before Chief Justice Chase.

The additional details of the war between Brazil and Paraguay confirm the reports of the defeat of the Brazilian troops. Brazil is making great exertions to prosecute the war with renewed energy.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says: A war of extermination is going on against the Confederate buttons. Officers of any rank are not molested, but the privates and negroes have their clothes literally unbuttoned in the public streets. the rebel government. He has made over a million of dollars out of the war, which is safely invested, and he now recieves absolution and protection for his ill-gotten gains. His application was strongly endorsed by George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, and it is also stated in his behalf that he was very kind to our Andersonville prisofters.

A great many instances of hospitality to these patriots are now coming to light, which, strange to say, we never heard of before.

The special to the N. Y. Times from Washington the 18th, says: The following is an official statement of the names of the thirty-seven persons indicted for treason in the U. S. District Court sitting at Norfolk, Va.: Montgomery D. Corse, late Major-General in the rebel army, Richard Snowden, Henry B. Ta lor, C. J. Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France. Wm. N. McVesh. of Alexandria, Richard Ewing, and Jubal Early, late Lieutenant Generals in the rebel army; Wm. G. Winder, son of the late General Winder; Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners; Geo. Booker, Cornelius Boyle, A. Washington, secessionist; W. H. Payne and Thomas P. Turner; James A. Sedóm, late Secretary of the rebel War Department; William B. Bichards, Jr; Wade Hampton, late Lieutenant General in the rebel army; Richard H. Delany, of Alexandria; Wm. E. Taylor, John Debree, Jas. Longstreet, late Lieut-Gen. of the rebel army; Robert E. Lee, late General in Chief of the rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, Wm. Mahone, late Maj Gen. of the rebel army; Wm. Smith, late rebel Governor of Virginia; Eppa Hunter, late member of rebel Congress from Virginia; E. A. Pryor, late high private in the rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, Wm. Mahone, late Maj Gen. of the rebel Congress from Virginia; E. A. Pryor, late high private in the rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, Wm. Mahone, late Maj Gen. of the rebel Congress from Virginia; E. A. Pryor, late high private in the rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, Wm. Smith, late rebel Governor of rebel Congress from Virginia; E. A. Pryor, late high private in the r The successful plans of Grant have given vent to the smouldering flames of loyalty in this State, which are now spreading over North Carolina with irresistible fury, consuming the last vestige of treason and hatred to the Government.

Intelligence from Southern Georgia and on the lines of Sherman's march through South

seen Lee, Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel army, and formerly Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.; Wm. Henry, Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee; Henry A. Wise, ex. Governor of Virginia, and late Brigadies General in the rebel army; Benj. Hagar, G. W. Alexander, R. H. Booker, Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Gen. Lee, of rebel army, Thos. 8. Bocock, late Speaker of the rebel House of Representative and formula for the rebel for the reb esses summoned on the part of the

The Times's special says: Alex. H. Stephens, in his lengthy argument on the reasons and causes which induced him to join the Confederacy, says he always believed in the right of secession, but never in the policy. He was educated to celieve in the right of secession, from whence sprung his convictions, and he was strengenened in these convictions by the last annual message of Buchanan, and tha opinion of Attorney-General Black. He was also confirmed in his views by the able and honest efforts of the New York Tribune. He claimed that he exerted all his faculties to their utmost to prevent secession, and that he accepted the vice presidency of the Confederacy only because it was tendered unananimously, and for the purpose of preserving, as far as lay in his power, those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American constitutional liberty. prosecution, and who testified before the Grand-ury, are Edward Bradford, Walter B. Taylor, 2. C. Callan, R. W. O. Garnett, Robert B. Vood, W. J. Moore, Richard Evans, W. C. forrow, Francis McCoust, J. R. Ludlow, J. S. iarrison, J. H. Henderew, Jas. B. Barry, J. C. laylor, J. F. Milligan, W. A. Duncan, Henry V. Thomas, Isaac Davenport, and W. B. Lyons. The most horrible case of outrage and murder came to light yesterday, in a place called Busseye Woods, Roxbury. The bodies of Isabella Jøyce, aged fourteen, and a brother of twelve, were found murdered, the little girl having been fiendishly outraged, and double murder probably committed to hide the diabolical crime.

e parents reside in the 11th ward of this y and are highly respectable. The little vic-is were engaged in gathering wild flowers in a woods and making wreaths of evergreens

lay scattered about them on the spot where their bodies were discovered. The children have been missing since last Monday.

eight pounds, was blown a distance o blocks, crashed through the roof of a bu

other than military officers is believed to be evident; that offences defined and punished by the civil laws and whose trial is provided for by the same law are not the subjects of military jurisdiction is of course true. A military as distinguished from a civil offence must, therefore, be made to appear, and, when it is, it must also appear that military law provides for the trial.

must also appear that military law provides for the trial.

The general law has supreme and undisputed jurisdiction over all the military law, and puts forth no such declaration. It aims to enforce on the soldier the additional duties he has as-sumed. It constitutes tribunals for the trial of breaches of military duty only. (O'Reia, pro-

breaches of military duty only. (O'Brien, pp 26 and 27.) The one code (the civil) embraces all citizens whether

WASHINGTON, June 19.

He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederate States as near as possible like that of the United States. In this he claims he succeeded at all points in regard to the freedom and safeguards of liberty were his work.

Note that the same special says: The stories about Mr. Stephens's harsh treatment and failing health at Fort Warren are untrue. He is kept like any other distinguished prisoner, and his health is as good as usual.

At a Union meeting in Randolph county, N. C., resolutions were passed declaring that the meeting would support no man for office who had been a secessionist or who aided to deprive the people of the guarantees of civil liberty, and who did not support Mr. Holden for Goversor. It would support any other man provi-FORTRESS MORBOR, June 18.

John Mitchell reached here to-day on the
Henry Burden, and was assigned quarters in
the fortress under a guard of the 3d Pennsylrania artillery.
[Special Despath to the Louisville Journal.]
CHICAGO, June 19. and who did not support Mr. Holden for Governor. It would support any other man provided his hands be clean of the sin of secession.

The Tribune's special says: There is a large amount of European capital now seeking investment in Southern lands, which will be expended wherever the statutes of the Southern States and land titles shall insure its safety. All the various Southern delegations now here, as well as all provisional officers, thus far appointed are opposed to negro suffrage.

The Secretary of State has addressed the fellowing to the Navy Department:

Washington, June 19.

Hon. G. Welles: (Special Depatch to the Louisville Journal.)

Chicago, June 19.

The most terrific explosion ever known here occurred by the bursting of the boiler of the tug Fanny Stafford. The engineer was instantly killed. His body was blown out of sight, and has not been seen since. The captain was blown from the stern of the tug to the vessel in tow a distance of forty feet. Two wheelsmen and a deck-hand were also blown into the headgear of the vessel, where they clung fast. All are uninjured. A piece of the boiler and works attached, weighing three tons, was blown into the air a distance of sixty feet, passed over a four-story building, and landed on the roof of a building across the road, a distance of nine hundred teet from the scene of the explosion. In the upper stories of the house were living two families, who, marvellous to relate, were unburt, although the first floors are complete wrecks. The door of the boiler, weighing sixty-eight pounds, was blown a distance of four blocks, crashed through the roof of a building. Hon. G. Welles:

I have the honor to transmit for your infor-I have the honor to transmit for your information the correspondence between Sir F. Bruce and this department upon the subject of the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence, I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the results following therefrom, viz:

blocks, crashed through the roof of a building, cutting through the two-inch planks of the flooring, and buried itself in the cellar. The shock caused by the explosion was fearful, literally shaking the entire city. The Stafford was a new boat, having run but two seasons. She is a total wreck. Loss \$10,000. The cause of the explosion is said to have been an over-pressure of steam. on heretofore made of belligerent char-from insurgents. and, The withdrawal of the twenty-four at Britain, and therefore customary courte s are not to be paid by our vessels to those of British Navy. The right of search of Brit-vessels is nominated of course. This has no Mr. Clampett read the argument addressed to the President and gentlemen of the Cabinet, signed by the Hon. Reverdy Johnston and concurred in by Mr. Fred. A. Aiken and Mr. John M. Clempett, associate counsel for Mrs. Mary E. Surratt. It commences by asking if the commission has jurisdiction of the cases before it, and calling attention to the great importance of the question. It refers to the duty of the commission to consider it, and declares if the commission to consider it, and declares if the commission to consider it, and declares if the commission to a suthorized, the act establishing it is an usurpation on the part of the Executive. It proceeds to say that the Constitution defines the powers and duties of the Executive, and provides punishment for his violation of them, therefore he possesses no powers beyond what the Constitution confers, and this act beyond authority can furnish no defence against the legal consequences of what is done under it, and whatever is done is utterly void. The commission must, therefore, decide this question before pronouncing judgment. That a tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over them other than military officers is believed to be evident; that offences defined and punished by the civil laws and whose trial is provided for by Mr. Clampett read the argument addressed to vessels is nominated of course. This has

slave treaty.

Third, Any insurgent or piratical vessels found in the high seas may be lawfully cap tured by vessels of the United States. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient se W. H. SEWARD. New Orleans dates of the 12th are received Governor Alien, of Louisiana, has announced himself an exile, and publishes a magnificent farewell. Headvises submission, the taking of the oath of allegiance, and the avoidance of crimination. He thinks in five years Louisiana will be restored to her usual wealth and prosperity.

A letter to the Times, dated Bagdad, Mexico, June 6th, says: We came over here to-day to see Bagdad. It is a place of 400 inhabitants—people of every hue and clime. It looks as though it was built of dry goods boxes and the people look as though they could pack up and leave in a night.

people look as though they could pack up and leave in a night.

Two years ago there were not a dozen houses here. The blockade-runners and contraband traders made a town of it and did a large business. It is now the port of contraband trade to Texas. Now that the rebellion has collapsed prices are down to the scale existing before the war and everybody is anxious to sell.

They are very anxious to know what means the arrival of this large force here. They used to hoot at the few Yankees who visited them, but are very civil now.

Gold is the currency. Our money is taken by many at twenty-five to thirty cents discount. There are scarcely any French troops at Bagdad, and these are Mexicans in the French service. The Colonel commanding the force goes about in citizens' costume. There are about two thousand French soldiers at Matamoras.

It is reported that Cortinas is advancing from Camargo to retake Matamoras, Gen Brown, of Illinois, is in command at Brownsville. We are going up in two or three days. Gen. Steele will remain at Brazos till he hears from Gen.

20 and 27.) The one code (the civil) embraces all citizens, whether soldiers or not. The other (the military) has no jurisdiction over any citizen as such. If the provisions of the Constitution clearly maintain the same doctrine, the Executive has no authority to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a nationality, to make rules for the government and regulation of either force. These powers are exclusively in Congress. The army cannot be raised or have laws for its government and regulation except as Congress shall provide. The power of the contract of the provide of the contract of the contract of the contract of the power of the contract o

The Vicksburg Herald says Lucas' brigade of The Vicksburg Heraid says Lucas' brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 1st Louisiana, 16th Indiana, and 2d Illinois regiments, have been on the march from Mobile thus far. They are now in camp four miles out. They are a very learly but considerably travel worn set of troop, having seen much hard service on marches and in the field during the last three months.

io the field during the last three months.

New York, June 20.

The Times Washington special of the 19th says the following list comprises the names of noted person whose petitions for pardon were filed with the President to-day: Brigadier-General W. C. Wickham, R. M. Hunter, Post Master-Gen, Reagan, Major-Gen Wm. Mahone, Major-Gen. George Pickett, Major-Gen. Echols, Brigadier-Gen. J. P. Simms, Brigadier-Gen. Basil Duke, Gen. H. A. Quarries, Gen. W. H. Reed, W. W. Boyle, of S. C., ex-member of Congress, and late of the Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy; Wm. S. Avery, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee; Brigadier-General Joseph R. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. Beall, Brig.-Gen. J. J. Cobdell, Brig.-Gen. R. L. Page.

There were thirty-four warrants for pardon issued to-day by the Secretary of State. All the parties were citizens of North Carolina, and none of them persons of note. These pardons none of them persons of note. These pardons were granted on the suggestion of Gov. Holden. The President gives the preference to persons in humble position in the matter of hearing peti-

tions for pardon, and he has determined to hold under advisement, for the present, all applica-tions from men of distinction. The President has likewise directed that peti-The President has likewise directed that petitions for pardon shall be referred specially to the Governors of the several States wherein the applicants reside, so that the best evidence can be obtained as to the merits or demerits of the petitioners, and also that the Governors in each case recommend such action as to them seem just and proper.

and proper, and proper, is stated that Benjamin Wood telegraphed It is stated that Benjamin Wood telegraphed to the authorities here his desire to testify before the military commission concerning the 25,000 draft, sent to him by Jacob Thompson. It is claims, I understand, that it was given him a be used in speculating in gold for a friend of hompson, and says that he so used it. It not known whether his request will be tranted or not.

It is not known whether his request will be granted or not.

The remaining appointments for Georgia were made to-day as follows, and the delegation left this evening for Savannah via New York: Judge Erskine, for United States Judge; Colonei Stone, District Attorney; and J. J. Dunning, of Atlanta, United States Marshal. These are among the strongest Union men in ese are among the strongest Union men in eorgia. Byron Laflin, 'ormerly Colonel of the 34th

New York volunteers, has been appointed United States Marshal of Richmond, (Virginia) District. Colonel Laffin is at present a resident of the State of New York.

Washington, June 19.

Colonel Cooper Gibbs, who is in command of the post at Andersonville, is here on parole. Captain Henry Wise, who had control of that terrible prison pen is also herein configuration. terrible prison-pen, is also here in confinemen awaiting his trial for murdering our prisoner A Judge Advocate has already been assigned and is now preparing the testimony. The rebi Colonel Gibbs states that one of the modes of procuring funds for the rebellion was to obtain all the greenbacks in possession of Union pis-oners and pay for them at the rate of four dol-lars and a half in Confederate notes to one

arters at Galveston.

The following order was issued to-day: The wenty-five per cent tax on cotton from the east ide of the Mississippi river is revoked. (Signed) O. N. COTTER, lars and a half in Confederate notes to one greenback.

The Hon. Caleb Lyon, Governor of Idaho, is now here, and his advent is thus accounted for. The Territorial Legislature had passed an ordinance removing the capitol from Lewiston to Boyces City, whereupon the Governor gathered up the archives of the expectant State, and was about to remove, when the indignant citizens of Lewiston rose up to drive him from the territory. om guerillas. Not more than ten thousand bales of cotton

The question of a new Governor now perplexes the President.

The city of Portsmouth, Va., was on Friday last turned over to the civil authorities, after having been under military rule for nearly four years.

Norfolk will experience the same happy

transition in a few days, and the government of other cities, both in Virginia and other Southern States, it is believed, will speedly be surrendered by the military to civil authority, Major-General Meade says Hanoock's corps will be mustered out of service. Also, that the divisions of the Army of the Potomoc will retain their organization, and the corps will not be broken up. The 20th corps will be paid off this week.

New York, June 19. New York, June 19.

The Herald's Washington special 19th says:
In his despatch to the British Minister, acknowleding the receipt of Earl Russell's despatch, Secretary Seward expresses the gratification of the President at this action of the British Government, but renews the protests against the joint action of the British and French Governments in conceding belligarant French Governments in conceding belligerent rights to the insurgents as an unfavorable act, He also expresses regret at the reservation entained in Earl Russell's despatch in favor of the rebel cruisers, and demands that such piratical vessels shall be delivered up to the United

ical vessels shall be delivered up to the United States.

He also declares the right and intention of the U. S. Government to capture any such piratical craft, under whatever flag they may be placed, refusing to recognise the validity of any transfer that may be made.

Gov. Holden has issued his first proclamation to the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the State Constitution; to provide for the election of a Governor and a Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation will be held at as early a period as practicable.

Undoubted loyalty to the national Government will be required of all delegates in this the lines of Sherman's march through South Carolina states that many people are dying for the want of food, and it is feared that starvation will prevail, owing to the destruction of houses, fourniture, food, horses, fences, and farming implements, which leaves the inhabitants helpless to provide for themselves. ment will be requ ired of all delegates in this ment will be required of all delegates in this Convention and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance and to prove their good will toward the Government.

Magistrates, whose duty, among other things, shall be to administer the oath of allegiance and other civil officers to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed for the various districts throughout the State.

The Governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their usual pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the nation, reminding them that all of welfare and happiness they have or that they can hope for for themselves or children is individually bound up with the Union. themselves or children is individually bound up with the Union.

He informs them that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is a blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

ional liberty.

He desired to make the Constitution of the The news of Kirby Smith's surrender was re-ceived with satisfaction, it being looked upon as a conclusive proof of the termination of the

war.
The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate General, says: By this event the Federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts

brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande.

The same paper denounces what it terms the bloodthirsty designs of President Johnson, but thinks he will shrink from the horrid persecutions he threatens to carry out when the lists of the Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough, with failure, ruin, and exile.

The proclamation of President Johnson removing the restrictions of trade with the South is published in the official gazette.

An accident reported on the Great Western Railroad by the last steamer has been followed by another equally as serious to an express train on the Southeastern road conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staple Hurst. Ten persons were killed and twenty wounded. Charles Dickens was on the train, but escaped injury. Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th, after a protracted illness.

protracted illness.
W. H. Russell goes out in the Great Eastern W. H. Kussell goes out is the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the cable. The work will be illustrated by Mr. Robert Dudly, and published by Day & Son, of London. Cyrus W. Field has returned to London, after visiting Valencia to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the cable. Mr. Sundy is a passenger on the Asla, en route for Heart's Content, N. F., to get all ready at that point for landing

for landing
An official diplomatic correspondence between

for lauding
An official diplomatic correspondence between England and America is published relative to the duties and privileges of British Consuls in America. It ends by Mr. Seward's cheerfully according to the British Consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States Consuls in the European dominions.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 8th inst., writes as follows: It is certain that the Mexican agents who arrived in Patis were sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the United States, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared with the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has therefore given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under France's protection; France will not allow any power to attack it; that fillibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or mercy. The Washington Cabinet probably have no desire, at this time, to be on bad terms with this country, and will no doubt act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct as I mentioned, but is substantially. China dates of May 7th state that the Ameri.

ioned, but is substantially. China dates of May 7th state that the Ameri-an Ministers at Pekin and Japan are returning ome. Cause not stated. On the 8th instant, in the corps legislatiff, M. On the 8th instant, in the corps legislatiff, M. Jules Favre n.ade a speech condemning the Mexican expedition. He maintained that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with the United States.

M. D'Estanz demonstrated, in reply, the position of Maximilian was in no way precarious, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Mexico. The effective force of the expeditionary corps, he said, did not exceed 2 000 men. Relative to a conflict with the United States, the speaker then quoted the expressions of President Lincoln just before his death. He said these expressions had become a political testament, that will be carried out in good faith by those whom President Lincoln no longer governs, but whom his memory inspires. The United States, continued the speaker, now only think of consoling the widows and orphans of the civil war, and don't contemplate the shedding of more blood on their frontiers.

powers are exclusively in Congress. The army cannot be raised or have laws for its government and regulation except as Congress shall provide. The power of Congress was granted by the convention without objection.

The Mobile News says: In a private party, or continued by the Corps Legislatiff on their frontiers.

The Mobile News says: In a private party, or consisting of celebrated Confederate and Federal army further continued by the Corps Legislatiff on the State, called on President Johnson to-day, and communicated the expression of the condolence wish that the Government would allow him to the Emperon in reply to the imperial letter recalling Count Mercier from Washington.

The Empress Eugenie had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperon in reply to the imperial letter recalling Count Mercier from Washington.

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The debate on the American question was further continued by the Corps Legislatiff on the 9th, but nothing new was developed.

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BALTIMORE, June 20.

The Richmond papers of Monday say: Dick Turner, who lately escaped from the Libby brisoners.

The debate on the American question was further continued by the Corps Legislatiff on the 9th, but nothing new was developed.

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The Ectron Washin

published. It refers to the old friendship existing between the two countries, a friendship, says the Minister, which is cordially recipro-

London, April 10, P. M.—The Times to-day has an editorial in which it deprecates the harsh measures on the part of the American Govern-ment against the fallen and conquered rebels. It contends that both justice and expediency should dietate a generous policy. We have al-ways regarded the Americans a generous and placable people, impatient, indeed, at opposition, and ready to enter into quarrels on slight ground, but ready also to forgive those who ground, but ready also to lorgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear in the present proceeding the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the policy of degrading and proscribing their fallen antagonists on which the present Government eems unhappily to have entered.

seems unhappily to have entered.

Boston, June 20.

A soldier acting as one of the guards over Mr.

A. H. Stephens at Fort Warren informs the Traveller that he spends much of his time in writing, and has already prepared rolls of manuscript, giving a complete history of the rebellion. He reads much each morning, spends much time in singing, and stands upon his dignity, manifesting no desire whatever to converse with any one while taking his daily walks on the ramparts; he, however, does express occasionally his dislike for Jeff Davis, and, for that tratter, so does Postmaster-General Reagan, who is kept in an adjoining cell.

New York, June 20.

The Post says: There are now at Bally Barracks about 2,500 rebel prisoners, most of whom

acks about 2,500 rebel prisoners, most of whom now no desire to go South, but are satisfied sent South to-day. There are about 1,000 on This forenoon the 21st Pennsylvania, just arived, were drawn up in line, ready to march hrough Broadway, when some 500 rebels from Hart Island entered the gate, and filing infront

of them went into the barracks in the rear

the regiment. No insult or epithet passed be-tween the men who had so recently been deadly The steamship Alhambra, from Charleston on he 18th, has arrived. Among her passengers 8 Wm. Laidler, formerly the agent of the Asso-ciated Press, and now the editor of the Courier and twelve persons comprising a company from South Carolina to wait upon the President rela-South Carolina to wait upon the President relative to reconstruction. The following comprise the committee: Hon. E Frost, J. E Holmes, J. Crafts, W. J. Grier, W. Whaley, J. W. Taylor, A. T. Rowenel, Dr. J. Illner, J. P. Mitchel, F. E. Richards, J. Yates, J. Stenmege, W. H. Galland

Mitchel, F. E. Richards, J. Yates, J. Stenmege, W. H. Galland.
Yesterday's Washington Chronicle says: Seward is slowly but surely regaining strength. He is able to attend to his official duties. Fred. Seward is also improving, we are pleased to state, and it is the opinion of Dr. Wilson that state, and it is the opinion of Dr. Wilson that he will be able to enjoy a ride in about a week. We regret to state that Mrs. Seward is quite ill with an attack of the fever. Sugeon General Barnes is attending her.

A special to the Commercial, dated Washington the 20th, says: Chas. A Page, a newspaper correspondent, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Munich, Switzerland.

It is confidently expected that the army will be reduced to one hundred thousand men by New-Year. The President is known to be in favor of retrenchment.

vor of retrenchment.

The Post's special says: Nearly all the rebel ivil officers are seeking for pardon. About ixty civilians have been pardoned by the Present. Governor Hahn has published a card, in

which he declares that the Legislature of Louisi-ana has adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the reports to the contrary being untrue. Boston, June 20.
The following despatch from President John-

son was read in the Council to-day:

To Gevernor Buckingham, Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches,

Roston. Boston: I received, with profound thanks, the despatch I received, with profound thanks, the despatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolving upon me, I feel the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe in the duties, and I shall endeavor to discharge honestly and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty through the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us labor to that end, and that the mission on which the people have been sent among the nations of the word will be accomplished.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The World's Washington special says: A general order has been issued deciding that all soldiers who have violated their contracts with the Government by committing the crime of desertion during the time for which they had enlisted or were drafted have no claim either to

described during the time for which they had enlisted or were drafted have no claim either to pay which had accrued at their time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty, and any payments hereafter made in conflict with this decision will not be allowed by the Treasury Department.

Now that Sherman's army has all gone, the

work of transporting the Army of the Potomac has commenced. Fifteen thousand men have gone, and about ten thousand more are remaing here to be mustered out.

Important orders were issued to day directing that no bounty be paid for enlistments after the stof July. This applies more especially to the century area.

regular army.

A voluminous document, in which A. H. Stephens asks for pardon, has been referred from the Attorney-General's office to Secretary Seward, who has it under advisement for report to the President.

The Herald says the friends of the late President Lincoln will be gratified to know that his estate was left in a much better condition than may persons supposed. It appears that he had some seventy-five thousand dollars accumges, which he invested in Government bonds. Besides this, it is believed that each of his surger, and the condition of the petition is drawn up and signed by Bi-hop Spaulding of Baitimore, and by the Bishop Spaulding of Baitimore, and Spaulding of Bai

estate was left in a much better condition than many persons supposed. It appears that he had some seventy-five thousand dollars accumulated, which he invested in Government bonds. Besides this, it is believed that each of his surviving sons is handsomely provided for.

The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., thinks there are but few persons in the State who are not exceedingly anxious that peace should continue. The emancipation proclamation has been promptly and almost universally acquiesced in.

The present crop will not materially suffer in consequence of emancipation. Severe flogging with whip and paddle hasn't entirely disappeared. A few instances of shooting and other acts of violence have occurred and may yet occur. Nine tenths of the slaves are on plaatations, working for wages, and will be paid by

peared. A few instances of shooting and other acts of violence have occurred and may yet occur. Nine tenths of the slaves are on plaatations, working for wages, and will be paid by receiving part of the crop.

Washington, June 20.

In addition to thore mentioned in last night's telegram, the following named persons have applied for and obtained the President's pardon, under his proclamation of May 29th: A. D. Coffee, J. H. Witherspoon, and H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale county, Tean.; C. W. Dunnington, Richnond; W. B. Reese, Knox county, Tean.; A. G. Howes, Owensboro, Ky.

The Mr. Dunnington. mentioned above, was Superintendent of the Capital Police at the time President Lincoln was first inaugurated.

John Hart, Superintendent of Pablic Printing under President Buchanan, is among the returned rebels who have taken the oath to-day.

The Patent Office issued 160 patents, the largest number ever known. Prior to this year, the largest number in any week was 98, in 1860.

The rebel Senator H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, who took the oath of allegiance here vesterday, was arrested at Willard's Hotel this morning, by order of the Secretary of War.

The Star says: The statement has been going the rounds of the press that on Tuesday last the colored people of Washington asked permission of the President to celebrate the Fourth of July on the grounds attached to the White House, which request the Fresident refused to grant, because he considered the grounds public property, of which he was merely custodian. We have authority for stating that Rev. Dr. Garnett, of the Fifteenth-Street Presbyterian colored congregation, made application in writing to the President to allow the members of his church to celebrate the Fourth on the grounds adjoining the White House, which request was granted, the President returning the application to Dr. Garnett with a favorable indorsement.

New York, June 20.

The World's correspondent, writing from Danville and Greensboro, says: The people are utterly destitute and idle in the country. The negroes are doing some work. Masters are afraid of the negroes, and frequently call for troops to protect them, though not a single case of violence on the part of freedmen has been reported. Many of the late masters are guilty of cruelty toward the negro freedmen, who are generally disposed to work.

The issuing of rations to destitute whites has

been generally discontinued, as it was found to encourage idleness, and, besides this, opening the door for extensive frauds. There is no the door for extensive frauds. There is no money in the country except in a few cases, and goods taken there by Northern dealers can't be sold. 'The women are weaving home-spun garments, and many are dressed in Confederate gray, owing to their inability to procure anything else.

The seventy thousand dollars in specie that was recently discovered at Charlotte has myste. overed at Charlotte has myste-

The seventy thousand dollars in specie that was recently discovered at Charlotte has mysteriously disappeared.

During the Firemen's celebration at Cushing Island this evening a difficulty occurred, in which members of various rival companies joined. Stones, clubs, bowle-knives, and revolvers were freely used. Great excitement prevailed during the affray. Some fifty persons were wounded.

Julesburg, Nebraska, June 18.

The expedition against the Indians is actively progressing. Part of the command is already en route for Fort Larimie. Gen. Connor, with the rest of the troops of the expedition, starts from Fort Powder in a few days. Supplies are arriving from the Missouri river, and are being pushed forward rapidly. A sufficient number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail route. One thousand cavalry arrived at Omaha to-day, and will join the expedition at Powder river.

Washingros, June 20.

Washington, June 20. WASHINGTON, June 20.

The parties interested in the suspended requisitions of the Treasury Department awaiting payment can have them paid hereafter, part in certificates of indebtedness, and part in cash, by notifying the President in writing of their willingment to account the new payment. willingness to accept such payment.

Mrs. Surratt, who was taken ill in the court room yesterday, had not sufficiently recovered to-day to resume her usual seat with the other

Washington, June 20. In order to checkmate the efforts of the for per slave-holders who are especially endeavor og to distress the colored population by with olding just compensation for their labors

den. Howard proposes to settle the freedmen in the abandoned lands of Virginia as soon as racticable.

James C. Daring, of Macon, Ga., has been prointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Collective District of Georgia. The pay of a large number of Western offirs has been stopped by the Paymaster Gen-al until they render the Quartermaster's De-artment the returns and accounts required by elong to Sherman's army.

It is reported that Alexander H. Stephens will e perdoned by the President and banished from

he pardoned by the President and banished from the country.

Surgeon Gen. Barnes cautions medical officers of the army against exhibiting any table statement or paper belonging to the official records of the Medical Department, or giving any information, copy, or extract from the same, or any similar information to any person whatever, excepting those to whom such information should be properly rendered under existing regulations and orders, unless by written authority of the Surgeon-General, circular, and circular letters, requesting information as to the results of their requesting information as to the results of their observation and practice, will not be replied by the Medical Department. The Government horses and mules now being sold daily at auction bring an average of about \$60 each. About two hundred are disposed of

Mrs. Secretary Seward, it is feared, Mill not Henry C. Burnett, who has a seat in Congress, and represented his district in Kentucky at Richmond, is here, and assumes the compla-cent air of one who has done no wrong and needs no pardon. He thinks the Government annot afford to be harsh in the treatment of such an honorable man!

New York. June 21.

New York. June 21.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says:
The delegation from South Carolina to Washington, whose arrival was announced yesterday,
will ask an early appointment of a Provisional
Governor for this State. Their first choice for
this position is ex-Governor Aiken, and their
second is General Garney, post commander at
Charleston. narleston. The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury Trennolm, has been arrested at Columbia and aken to Charleston and placed in confinement.
Charleston had again resumed a business-like

The work of rebuilding that portion of the the work of reducing the war is in active pro-ess. The wholesale merchants were rapidly sposing of stocks of goods. Purchasers from the interior were coming in In large numbers.

A heavy mortality is prevailing among the negroes in Charleston.

Admiral_Dablgren had issued his valedictory to the officers and men of his fleet, and expected to sail for the North immediately on board of the Paragraphy.

of the Pawnee.
It is said that there are at least one hundred thousand bales of cotton along the line and between Charleston and Columbia. It will be forwarded to the market as soon as the road in ompleted.

The Tribune's Washington special 20th says:

The Tribune's Washington special 29th says:
Hon. Jas. Johnson, the newly appointed provisional Governor of Georgia, left the city this evening for his State, via New York and Savannah. Gov. Johnson is pleased with the President's views on the subject of reconstruction of the South, and takes the strongest Union grounds, and will proceed at once to inform the people of Georgia what their true condition is, and what they must do to reorganize the local government and society.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in a letter to the Commissioner at Richmond, says of fixing compensation to freedmen: I am disinclined to fix even minimum rates that shall apply to all cases. The diversity of circumstances is so great that, I believe,

rates that shall apply to all cases. The diversity of circumstances is so great that, I believe, justice can be better approximated by contracts approved by the Assistant Commissioners, Superintendants of Freedmen, or other officers on duty in connection with the Bureau.

They must first satisfy themselves as to what is a just compensation for the different classes of laborers in the localities coming under their immediate supervision. If the Committee fixes a compensation there will seldom be baid anything beyond that rate, It will be sure, however, to protect the employee against labor

however, to protect the employee against labo without compensation. The employer is pro-tected by this contract, which the employee tected by this contract, which the employee, when treated in good faith, is bound to fulfil. Judge Wm. F. Nording, Direct Tax Commissioner for South Carolina, has arrived here from Charleston. He reports that the people of that city, notwithstanding the presumed scarcity of money, have paid into the United States Treasury over \$90,000 on account of the direct taxes for which they were in arrears.

Orders have been issued reducing the Mississippi Squadron to fifteen vessels. Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee will remain in command, with Lieutenant Commodores E. G. McCaby, J. J. Cornwallis, and J. P. Porter as his three division commanders.

river. All of the mortar vessels and all the ron-clads, except the Tennessee and one other, are ordered to Memphis, and will at once be The President to day pardoned Montrose A.

grees.

John S. Earbour, President of the Orange and Alexandria R R. Co.: P. P. Kipworth, of Virghia; R. B. Hobbs, E. A. Grierson, and T. A. Burnes, of Delaware, were pilots and blockaderunners.

Sanford Conover, the Canada correspondent of the Tribune, a witness in the assassination case, about whom some solicitude was recently felt, arrived here to day, and will again be placed upon the stand as a witness before th Military Committee.

Washington, June 21.

The quadrangular fight for the Provisional Sovernorship of Alabama, between W. H. Smith, of Randolph; Lewis Parsons, of Talledega; D. W. Benham, of Athens, and D. C. Humpbreys, of Huntsville, has prevented the Humphreys, of Huntsville, has prevented the appointment of either.

Mr. Humphreys has the advantage, being Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The first Union meeting in Alabama was held at Huntsville one year ago last winter.

Mr. Parson appears to have the largest number of influential backers, and his appointment is confidently reckoned on to-morrow.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is here in consultation with the President. He is much talked of in connection with the vacacy on

in consultation with the President. He is much talked of in connection with the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Catron. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Attorney-General Speed, are also mentioned in the same connection.

General Grant has commenced preparing the report of his recent campaigns to day, and will probably submit it to the War Department during the week. probably submit it to the true during the week.
Secretary Seward was absent from the Cabinet meeting to day. Mr. Ciarence Seward was also detaited.
Gen. Dix has been ordered to Montreal on Government business.

CINCINNATI, June 21.

CINCINNATI, June 21.

A Nashville despatch to the Gazette says.
General Wilson telegraphs to the Government
that he has issued to the poor of Atlanta, during the last seven days, 100,000 pounds of meat
and flour. The people in the adjoining counties
are in a starving condition, and relief must be
extended to 30,000 people.

Edward Ruffin, of Virginia, who fired the first tun on Fort Sumpter, is dead. He committed uicide near Richmond on Saturday last by downer his band off with or committee to the committee of the blowing his head off with a gun.

A memorandum was found among his papers, says the Richmond Republic, stating that he could not live under the Government of the could not live under the Government of the United States; that he preferred death to doing

THE NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is

Increase...... 608 \$163,723,646 \$71,003,330 The anexed is a statement of the National Bank circulation (legally limited to three hundred million dollars), to which the States named are entitled, and the amount already authorized and delivered to each State and Territory, up to Saturday, June 10:

41			
	Circulation to	Amount	Amour
	which each	already	celiver
e. Sta	ate is entitled.	authorized.	to date
	\$5,415 000	6,281,500	3,490.7
mpshire	3,312,000	3.48,000	1,719,5
	2,989,500	3,566,991	2,405.2
isetts	21,795,000	60,797,300	35,955,7
land	4,794,000	8,271,300	1,716,4
	7,222,500	16,411,688	7,550,5
k	53,473,500	53,747,136	22,140,4
sey	6,690,000	5,196,500	3,088,5
ania	26,527,500	39,249,458	26,623,0
d	7,137,000	2.344 500	1,567.5
	1,090,500	499,500	293,7
of Columbia	658,500	1,395,000	874,9
ginia :	. 13,519,500	1,036,260	528,2
Sepres Ya	17,623,500	17,983,500	12,167,1
	9,615,000	8,990,700	5,804,9
	11,838,000	9,086,900	6,198,9
		2,264,400	1,321,1
n		2,056,500	1,267,0
		2,358,000	1,384,9
a	1,050,000	1,019,000	960,7
		90,000	49,0
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e	8,766,000	585,000	360,6
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[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] NASHVILLE, June 21. The following highly important order has just been issued.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF TENN General Orders No. 1. By order of the President of the United State by order of the President of the United States thereby assume command of the Military Division of the Tennessee, embracing the Department of Kentucky, Department of Alabama, and Department of Florida, with headquarters at Nashville. The Department of Kentucky Embraces the State of Kentucky. Major-General J. M. Palmer, United States volunteers, is assigned to command, with headquarters at Louisville. The Department of Tennessee em-

braces the State of Tennessee, Major-Geaeral George Stoneman to command, with headquarters at Knoxville. The Department of Georga embraces the State of Georgia, Major General J. B. Steadman to command, with headquarters at Augusta. The Department of Alabama embraces the State of Alabama, Major-General C. R. Woods to command, with headquarters at Mobile. The Department of Fiorida embraces the State of Florida and the district of Kentucky west, Major-General A. A. Humphrey to command, with headquarters at Tallahassee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,

Major-General U. S. A.

An order will soon be issued forbidding the An order will soon be issued forbidding the different post commanders from levying any tax or impost upon the local trade of their respective posts, either for the support of the oor or for any other purpose. All such matters are to be turned over to the State and local ivil authority.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE PRYOR RED APPLE. For some years past this variety of apple as been subject to a disease of the leaf, which has seriously impaired the health and bearing of the tree. Some experiments have been ried which at the first consideration of them would seem to be fatal to the tree, but have very instance tried to set out. roved in every instance tried to not only not ojured the tree, but have entirely restored its eath and vigor. It is a remedy easily put into ractice, and this is the proper time ty do it is to strip the bark from the stem of the tree om the branches to the ground, and it wi nd commence bearing a crop of good fruit he discovery was made by a gentleman wh wished to destroy his trees, and on making a rial he was agreeably surprised to find a con-inuation of the life of the tree, with a new and finuation of the life of the tree, with a new and healthy foliage and sound fruit.

The Pryor Red is one of the best, if not the very best, winter apples we have in this vicinity, and its restoration to health would be considered of great importance. Let our fruit-growers try this plan on a few trees this month.

and see what the result will be DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 17, 1865.

Griswold vs. Hepburn et al, Louisville Chancery; Same vs. Hancock, Louisville Chancery; causes rsed. Chief Justice Sampson was not on the be then causes were argued, so be did not st in ei se. Judge Williams delivered a discenting opinio e first case.

Hawkins vs. Chenault, Madison; reversed, Chief Juce Sampson not sitting. Judge Williams delivered

issenting opinion.

Flint vs. Mann, Metcalfe; reversed.

Wilhoit vs. Musselman; grant affirmed. Orders, Howard, Montgomery;
Adams vs. Calmese, Montgomery;
Adams vs. Settles, Montgomery; were submitted or

nicis.

Moore's heirs vs. Shepherd et al, Taylor; argumen oncluded by A. J. James, Esq., for appellants. FRANKFORT, Ky., June 19, 1865. Crawford vs. Jacob et al., Louisville Unancery; a rmed.
Thomas vs. Layman, Kenton; affirmed.
Hagins vs. Calmese, Montgomery; affirmed.
Adams vs. Settles, Montgomery; reversed. Higginbothsm vs. Montgomery. Madison; reversed. Hewlett vs. Scott's adm'r. Hopkins; reversed.

iste executed and rule discharged.

Bringer vs. Allen, Nicholas; cross appeal granted.

Ingram vs. Plummer, Rowan; sflidavit filed and moon to continue cause till next term.

Allen's heirs vs. Mayfield, Bullitt; sflidavit filed and
he awarded vs appellant, returnable to 23d day of term Babbitt, Good, & CO, VR. Policy of the do no briefs.

Walker & Bishop vs. Crawford, Mercer; argued by T. Lindsey, Esq., for appelles, and argument concluded y James Harlan, Jr., for appellants, Cummings vs. Griggs, Metcaife; argued by A. J. ames, Esq., for appellant and submitted.

Peaniform. June 20, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Brown & Neal vs. Commonwealth, Oldham County Ballard & Butler vs. same, Oldham County Court, eversed.

Pence vs. same, Oldham County Court; reversed.

Lee & Crider vs. same, Oldham County Court; re Miles & Taylor vs. same, Oldham County Court, reersed. Head et al. vs. same, Oldham County Court: reversed Mahan & Logan vs. same, Oldham County Court; re Jones & Kelly vs. same, Oldham County Court; re Mount & Bettine vs. same, Oldham County Court versed. Baird & Price vs. same. Jefferson; affirmed. Sanders vs. Broaddus & Co. Garrard; affirmed. Shultz, trustee, vs. Wilson et al., Mason; affirm Cecil vs. Bartram, Boyd; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, June 20, 1865.

riginal papers filed by consent.

Bland vs. White, Louisville Ckancery; same order.

Mitchell vs. Barnett et al., Madison; continued.

Huskins' administrator vs. Burk, Livingstone; conti U. G. Berry vs. Southern Bank of Kentucky; Living

Howe vs. Temple, Barker & Co., Fleming;
Macowan's executor vs. same, Fleming;
Smith vs. same, Fleming;
Smith vs. same, Fleming;
Burges vs. Liter, Fleming;
Pearce & Son vs. Dulin, Fleming;
Osero & Son vs. Dulin, Fleming;
Os

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

PUBLIC SPEAK

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The people e earnestly urged to turn out "on masse." My comtitior, the Hon. H. Grider, is respectfully invited tend. PUBLIC SPEAKING.
TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY, KY.
T. R. Taylor, candidate for the Legislatu e, will address the people at the following times and places, to wit: Pellville, Thursday, June 23d.
Utility, Friday, June 23d.
Lewisport, Saturday, June 26th,
Hawesville, Monday, June 26th,
Other appoint ments will be made soon. Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. j7dd; wtd

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS THE TOILET.—Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes, there are few so favorably received as those emanating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary et costeras of every lady's toilet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice; FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and COLOGNE WATER, preferred y many to the imported article. Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take

unexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity.—Chicago Tribune. Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturer

of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. It

has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent

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on Thursday evening, June 15th, by the lung, Captain Ernst Pergner, of New York LAL Thompson, daughter of John R and ompson, of Louisville, Ky. HALLAM-WILLETT-Married on Sunday, June 18th On the 20th inst., at the Brook-street Church, by ev. Wm. H. Anderson, Mr Joseph S. Raine to ARY J. HUTCHINSON, all of this city. DIED.

At Utica, Clark county, Ind. June 15th, tes after 11 o'clock P. M., Mrs. P. J. R. WAI After a linsering illness on Sunday evening 1865, at the Broadway Hotel, Lexington, Ky, McCraw, daughter of Henry W. and Hallie J. K aged 2 years and 10 months.

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